

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION
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MEAT STRIKE DECLARED ILLEGAL.

The highest court at Wellington, New Zealand, has decided that the strike of the slaughterhouse men and their sympathizers is illegal. The workingmen who are participating in it, the court holds, are violating the award of the Court of Arbitration and may be fined and, in case of non-payment of the fine, may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year. All the partakers in the slaughtermen's strike are liable to fine or imprisonment.

CANADIAN MEAT RULES IN FORCE.

The new Canadian meat inspection regulations went into effect throughout Canada on Tuesday of this week. The act was passed at the last session of the Dominion parliament, and covers meat, fish, fruit and vegetable packers. Only \$75,000 has been appropriated to enforce the law, and only 40 inspectors have been engaged. Inspected products will be stamped "Canada, Approved."

The regulations apply only to establishments which do an interprovincial or export business. However, this applies to practically all establishments except local butcher shops. There are about thirty meat-packing establishments in Canada and a very much larger number of fruit and vegetable canneries.

NEW FEDERAL MEAT RULES.

A dispatch from Washington states that Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has placed in the hands of Secretary Wilson the report of the scientists who were asked to report on pathological conditions which should lead to the rejection of carcasses of slaughtered animals. He has asked the Secretary to go over the report personally, so that the Bureau can have the direct approbation of the head of the Department before it decides what portions of the report, if any, are to be incorporated into the rules of the Bureau for use by the meat inspectors. This will delay the issuance of the new regulations.

The dispatch adds that "it is understood that the suggestions of the scientists, if adopted in full, would lead to the rejection of a good many more carcasses than are thrown aside at present and would thereby add considerably to the current price of meat." This added sentence may be taken with several grains of salt; condemnations are about as heavy at present as they well could be.

SLANDERS HURT MEAT TRADE

False Impressions Spread by Yellow Newspapers Are Refuted by the Chief of the Federal Inspection Service

OUR MEAT INSPECTION THE BEST IN THE WORLD

The damage done to our export trade in meats and meat products by the sensational newspapers and magazines of this country in the past year has been repeatedly referred to in the columns of The National Provisioner. These publications, which sought sensation at the expense of truth and fact, have been widely accepted abroad and have done immense harm, as the export figures show.

The most striking instance of foreign acceptance of these libels as the truth was in the case of John Burns, president of the British Local Government Board, and a British Cabinet Minister. His charge, made in a speech in the House of Commons, that our government meat inspection regulations "had already been relaxed," was denounced by The National Provisioner in a recent editorial comment which has evidently attracted some attention at Washington.

In an extended statement given this week to the daily press Chief Melvin, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who is the executive head of our meat inspection system, declares the statement of Mr. Burns to be entirely without foundation. Dr. Melvin says:

Chief Melvin Replies to John Burns.

"There is no foundation for such a charge. The same vigilance is now being exercised as at the commencement, and this will be maintained. As long as men are fallible some mistakes may occur, but every precaution is taken to prevent them.

"We have absolutely no information to indicate that the packers are evading the law in any way. We do not believe there is such evasion. At all establishments where inspection is maintained by the department all the product, whether for local, interstate or export trade, is subject to the same inspection.

"In order to have a perfect inspection of all animals slaughtered in the country it would be necessary for the various States to provide laws and to organize a suitable force to inspect all animals and meat, food products not subject to Federal inspection. Pennsylvania recently passed a comprehensive law and an inspection force is being organized. Colorado also passed an effective law."

In discussing the working of the meat inspection law Dr. Melvin says:

"The new meat inspection law has resulted in requiring 709 establishments to have inspection, when previously but 163 had inspection. The old law gave no authority beyond the inspection at the time of slaughter of the animal, did not grant supervision over the sanitary condition of packinghouses and equipment, and was not mandatory except in the case of export beef. The new law provides not only for ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection but also for the inspection and supervision of the meats and meat food products until they are ready to leave the establishment where inspection is maintained; and is compulsory upon all those engaged in interstate or export trade.

"It also requires establishments to arrange for suitable sanitary conditions, and this, in some cases, made necessary a rearrangement of the packinghouse, the introduction of improved dressing, toilet rooms, the providing of natural and artificial light and ventilation, sanitary tables and trucks, the laying of new floors, improving of sewers and catch basins, and, in a word, required general cleanliness.

Hundreds of Thousands in Improvements.

"Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in these improvements. The new law has resulted in specifying what substances may be used in curing meats and the manner in which they shall be handled. By providing a larger fund, it has enabled the bureau to obtain men to carry out its provisions and to increase the efficiency of the inspection.

"An estimate made by the bureau for 1900 indicates that in that year there were 11,531,000 cattle, 3,000,000 calves, 56,655,000 hogs and 15,190,000 sheep slaughtered in the United States. Providing the number of animals slaughtered during the last fiscal year was approximately the same as the number slaughtered in 1900, this statement would indicate that more than five-eighths of the animals slaughtered have undergone federal inspection.

"It should be further considered that a larger number of animals were inspected during the last six months of the fiscal year than during the first six months, as the new law was not fully operative until October 1 last. It is gratifying to state that the bureau has had, almost without exception, the hearty assistance of the men in charge of various stations and of the railroads, and it is also gratifying to note that the packers have co-operated in observing the law."

BRITISH TEST CASE ON CONDEMNATION LOSSES

At the recent half-yearly meeting of the National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations of Great Britain, held at Portsmouth, the Federation put itself once more on record on the question of losses on animals condemned by official inspectors. It was decided to carry a test case to the highest courts, and see whether a butcher could be compelled to stand the entire loss on a condemned animal, or whether the seller of the animal could not be made to pay an indemnity.

At last winter's meeting the Federation adopted a resolution pledging its members to demand a warranty from sellers of livestock, so that buyers might be protected in case of condemnation of animals for disease. A special committee is working on such a plan and will report at next winter's meeting. Meanwhile the Federation will test the matter in the courts. The controversy is similar to that now on in the United States over the question of packers buying subject to post mortem inspection.

The test case is that of a London butcher who found cattle he had bought in Islington market condemned for disease. The seller refused to stand any of the loss on the carcasses, which were destroyed by official order. The Federation believes that, since butchers are compelled to stand good for meat they sell, the livestock man should be subject to

the same rule. The case will be carried to the House of Lords, the court of last resort, if necessary.

The Federation at its recent meeting also reasserted strongly its opposition to the public abattoir movement, where local authorities erecting public abattoirs try to close all private slaughterhouses by compulsion. The success of the federation representatives in defeating a measure to this effect in the House of Commons was complimented, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That this National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations (Incorporated), representing the meat industry of the United Kingdom, is emphatically of opinion that no case has been made out for the abolition of existing private slaughter houses, properly conducted, and that accordingly a vigilant watch be maintained on all bills of local authorities applying for Parliamentary powers for the erection of public abattoirs and the compulsory abolition of existing private slaughter houses, and that every possible effort be directed to effectually oppose such action on the part of local authorities."

The invitation extended by the American Meat Packers' Association to the British Federation to send delegates to the convention at Chicago in October was read, and the thanks of the Federation for the invitation was ordered sent.

COMPLETE MEAT EXPORT FIGURES FOR JULY

Completed statistics of the exports of meats and meat products from the United States for July and for the first seven months of the year have been made public by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce & Labor. They show that the export movement in meat products for July was about two and a quarter million dollars greater than for July, 1906, when the agitation against the meat trade was beginning to be most severely felt in foreign shipments. For the seven months of the year the export totals are about a million and a half dollars less than for the same time last year.

In July the chief gains were in fresh beef, 9,000,000 lbs.; lard, 5,000,000 lbs.; oleo oil, 4,000,000 lbs.; tallow, 1,000,000 lbs. Losses were chiefly in bacon, 7,000,000 lbs. less; cured beef, 3,000,000 lbs. less; hams, 1,000,000 lbs. less; lard compounds, 1,000,000 lbs. less. For the year to date the chief gains were in fresh beef, \$2,750,000 more; salted and pickled pork, \$2,500,000 more; tallow and lard compounds each \$1,500,000 more, and sausage casings, half a million more. The principal losses were in bacon, \$10,000,000 less; canned meats, over \$2,000,000 less; cured beef, \$1,000,000 less.

Exports of meat animals for July show an increase of about a third of a million dollars over last July. The figures for the month, compared to the same month last year, are shown at a glance as follows, both for meat products and for allied products and meat animals:

Meat Products.

July 1907. July 1906.

Canned beef, lbs.	1,310,620	1,116,551
Value	\$145,758	\$12,323
Fresh beef, lbs.	25,546,419	16,490,701
Value	\$2,696,804	\$1,550,460
Cured beef, lbs.	4,384,374	7,380,554
Value	\$281,960	\$825,506
Tallow, lbs.	10,944,539	9,822,951
Value	\$698,823	\$5,6233

Export values for the seven months of the year ending with July, compared with previous years, were as follows:

	1907.	1906.	1905.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Canned beef	997,530	2,840,476	4,277,305
Fresh beef	16,965,818	14,243,471	15,598,011
Salt or pick'd beef	1,780,737	2,702,452	2,030,886
Other cured beef	87,438	15,323	7,915

Tallow	4,576,515	2,931,113	1,923,817
Bacon	13,559,480	23,554,018	15,494,416
Hams	14,085,454	11,896,294	13,480,295
Canned pork	132,104	436,472	496,204
Fresh pork	796,949	799,509	834,417
Salt or pick'd pork	9,652,376	7,221,968	9,266,049
Lard	35,637,226	35,274,769	29,263,199
Lard compounds	5,962,010	2,585,408	2,376,817
Mutton	62,236	32,523	36,310
Oleo oil	10,994,383	10,645,136	7,741,405
Oleomargarine	216,355	605,073	457,915
Poultry and game	902,050	1,306,296	695,716
Sausage and s. meat	573,237	588,063	446,144
Sausage casings	1,590,173	1,373,268	1,259,830

Total meat prods. 119,708,479 121,178,563 103,302,694

OUR MEATS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Responding to an inquiry from an American packing company regarding the sale of meat products in Natal, Consul E. S. Cunningham, of Durban, says:

"Considerable business has been done in Natal in American packing house products, though at the present time the trade is quite small, not over 15 per cent of the volume of business transacted fifteen months ago. The last six months of 1906 the business in American canned and preserved meats was very small, but now it seems to be again on the increase. Instead of the ready demand that existed for these American meats formerly, they are very heavy articles on the market."

"In time American products will regain most of their lost ground, but in the meantime the few sales that are made are on a small profit, which will no doubt continue until the merits of American packing house products are able to be established so as to secure their recognition as equal and superior to those of other sections. Because of the small demand a suitable broker has not been located as yet who would undertake the agency."

"If your firm desires to go in for this market largely, the method which promises best results would be to follow the example of several houses selling similar articles to the South African trade and to send your own agent to take charge of the business in the entire territory and establish a warehouse from which you could supply your customers with their demands at very short notice. This will necessitate considerable expense, but it is without doubt the best method to pursue. A less expensive method, and, if a suitable agent with an established connection throughout the territory could be procured, a very satisfactory one would be to establish a warehouse where some of the staple articles could be kept in stock and can-vass the trade through the agent you should select."

"In this way several items of expense could be saved; it would not be necessary for your South African agent to pay the commercial license in the several colonies which your agent sent out would do, because he must pay them in any case to conduct his established business. There is no doubt this system has the advantage of being more economical, and you would also obtain the benefit of the local representative's business connection. Should you establish a depot at some point in South Africa, no doubt a suitable representative could be found. In speaking with some of the agents and brokers in reference to packing house products, several impressed upon me the necessity of having such depot and considerable confidence was usually expressed in the future of such a business when so conducted. It would be preferable, when making quotations to do so c. i. f. Durban, though the practice of doing so is not universal."

"There was imported into South Africa through this port in 1906, 626,018 pounds of lard, valued at \$58,925; 2,434,000 pounds of bacon and hams, valued at \$391,545; salted or cured meats of other sorts, 29,240 pounds, valued at \$1,440; and of tinned or similarly preserved meats, 1,960,815 pounds, valued at \$258,225. The importation for the same period into the whole of British South Africa of lard was 2,351,400 pounds, valued at \$222,020; of bacon and hams, 5,051,527 pounds, valued at \$988,843; other salted or cured meats to the quantity of 115,496 pounds, valued at \$9,996."

TUBERCULOUS GERMAN MEAT

How Official Meat Inspectors in Germany Pass It for Sale

The marked increase in condemnations of meat animals by United States government inspectors under the new federal meat inspection law is one of the topics of vital concern to both meat and livestock interests at this time. Condemnations have multiplied enormously, with resultant enormous loss to purchasers of condemned animals. While the necessity of such wholesale condemnations is seriously in question, the situation is such that the trade has preferred to shoulder the hardship at this time, and to seek a remedy by an endeavor to eradicate all disease, and thus do away with condemnation losses.

In Germany, where science is supposed to be farther advanced than anywhere else in the world, they look at this question of condemning food animals differently. Ever since Dr. Koch's startling assertion that bovine tuberculosis was practically non-communicable to man, German scientists and experimenters have claimed that tuberculous meat was not a serious source of danger.

Inconsistent as the attitude of the German authorities may seem to be, when their radical restrictions against American meats are considered, it is nevertheless the fact that tuberculous meat is generally permitted to be sold in Germany.

An idea of the extent to which this practice is carried may be had from the report of a visit recently made to various German meat centers by officers of the British National Federation of Meat Traders. In writing of his observations, Mr. J. F. Reid, the veteran editor of the London Meat Trades Journal, says:

What Reid Saw at Hamburg.

What the true facts are concerning the treatment of tuberculous meat in Hamburg we will endeavor to show as clearly as possible. Our observations are based upon actual cases submitted to us by Chief Veterinary Inspector Dr. Vielhauer, upon whose authority we may add that the system of inspection in operation in Hamburg is practically the same throughout the German Empire. Under Dr. Vielhauer's courteous guidance we spent nearly three hours in the principal abattoirs examining a number of tuberculous animals, bullocks, cows, swine and sheep.

In one instance the carcass was so badly "graped" that we never imagined for a single moment it would escape total condemnation, and yet despite its generalized condition, the inspector, without hesitation, passed it to be stamped as "second class." In another case, which the veriest tyro holding a Sanitary Institute certificate would have seized on sight, a portion only of the neck, or fore-shoulder, was cut away, the whole of the remaining parts being passed.

The carcass of another cow, in which the nodules practically covered the entire pleura, presented a most offensive appearance, eliciting the remark from President Brechin that "any butcher offering such meat for sale should be imprisoned without the option." Yet subject to the stripping of the pleural lining, and the excision of two small pieces, we learned, to our unutterable surprise, that such meat also was passed as "second class."

There was no mistaking the signs of disease, they were plainly visible on the carcass to the naked eye, and again when one or two glands were deftly opened for our satisfaction by the stalwart assistant of the Chief Inspector.

In the little house set apart for the closer examination of carcasses of animals detained as suspects, we had further demonstrations

made, and noted with much surprise that the emaciated dropical carcass of a sheep had been brought there in order to have another look at it before passing the final verdict of condemnation. Further inquiry resulted in obtaining a complete return from Dr. Vielhauer of the animals inspected during 1905—the figures for 1906 being in the hands of the inspectors.

During the year 1905, there were killed in the public abattoir of Hamburg 61,773 cattle, of these 12,071, or nearly 20 per cent., were "detained"—that is, set aside for closer examination—no fewer than 11,470 being described as tuberculous. The proportion seems alarming even to us accustomed to the serious reports of inquisitorial and overzealous medical officers of health.

But what was the result of the closer inspection? Only 17 animals were totally condemned, or something less than 0.15 per cent., while 267 carcasses and 150 quarters, passed as second quality meat, and 216 carcasses and 115 quarters were allowed to be sold as food subject to being sterilized.

Practically out of the entire number of animals detained only 17 were destroyed or rendered unfit for sale as human food, in addition to which, however, it must be stated there were a large number of pieces or parts of carcasses cut and destroyed. No return as to the weights of these is available, but in any case it does not materially affect either the arithmetical position or the general principle involved.

Again, the number of calves killed during 1905 amounted to 54,353, out of these 593 were set aside (detained), 449 of them being described as tuberculous; the weeding-out process, however, reduced the actual condemnations to 11 animals, while 36 carcasses passed as second quality, and 42 were sold after being sterilized.

In the matter of sheep, out of 88,617 killed, 2,044 were detained, the extra examination disclosing 11 of them to be tuberculous. The actual number destroyed was only 19, while 83 passed for sale as second class.

Finally, out of 283,411 pigs slaughtered during 1905, the detentions numbered 21,126; of these, 9,222 were tuberculous, two were affected with trichinea, and one was measly. The condemnations of whole carcasses numbered 320, and of pieces 47,771; the carcasses passed as second class were 674½, while those allowed to be sold after sterilization numbered 1,391.

Altogether, out of 488,154 animals slaughtered, 35,834 were submitted to a second veterinary examination, 21,152 found to be tuberculous, two, more or less affected with trichinea, and 128 with measles. The actual condemnations of whole animals only totaled 367, the carcasses passed as second quality numbering 1,101, and those sold after sterilization 1,678.

Only One Per Cent Condemned.

Taking the aggregate number of animals dealt with, only three in every 4,000 were absolutely destroyed, while out of the entire 21,152 cases pronounced tuberculous, 237 animals (a fraction over one per cent.) only were totally condemned.

We subsequently learned from Dr. Vielhauer that some seven or eight years ago the general practice of veterinary meat inspectors was very different to what it is now. Every carcass presenting appearances indicative of localized or generalized tuberculosis was promptly condemned and destroyed, the loss being estimated at nearly \$10,000,000 per annum. Then came the announcement of Dr. Koch that the danger of communicating tuberculosis from the bovine to the human subject was "a negligible quantity."

German municipal administrators are as level-headed and practical as it is possible for men to be, and they immediately set to work to satisfy themselves on this point, with the result that new rules and regulations bearing upon meat inspection were put in

force. In the graphic words of our courteous guide—"The city of Hamburg had for years burned two millions worth of meat up the chimney, nothing coming back: this was a mistake. We do not now burn anything like this amount, and the people of Hamburg are quite as healthy as before, in fact, the mortality rate is less."

TO WIPE OUT TUBERCULOSIS.

The agricultural college of the University of Wisconsin and the state livestock sanitary board have planned to give a series of tuberculosis exhibits at the various county fairs this fall. The demonstration will consist of a postmortem exhibit, together with lectures, upon the methods of dissemination, means of prevention, manner of applying tuberculin tests and methods of eradicating tuberculosis in infected herds. The first demonstration was given in Spring Green, August 29, according to the New York Produce Review, when five animals which had reacted to the tuberculin test were killed and examined for diseased tissues. It is expected that much good will result from this work, particularly in regions where little or no tuberculin testing has heretofore been done.

According to the Columbus, Ohio, Journal, dairymen in that vicinity are beginning to fall in line with the plans of Dr. L. H. P. Maynard, the milk inspector of the board of health, for the inspection of all dairy herds with a view of destroying cows afflicted with tuberculosis. Recently a local dairyman saved \$1,000 through a test made by Dr. Maynard of a herd which he contemplated purchasing.

PLANS FOR PACKERS' CONVENTION.

One of the features of the programme of the annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association at Chicago, October 7, 8 and 9, will be the opportunity given to associate members to address the convention on the merits of their products. Most associate members are supply and equipment houses, etc., and this feature will be a novel one. In his bulletin on this point Secretary McCarthy says:

Part of the program at our annual meeting will be devoted to our associate members. Each will be allowed five minutes in which to tell what products they have to sell the active members, or how it will be of advantage to active members to do business with them, or to give such other information as they may desire to impart to the meeting. That this part of the program may be conducted properly, however, it will be necessary for each associate member desiring to address the meeting to so notify me before September 20th. Please take notice accordingly.

Another special notice issued to members concerning hotel accommodations is as follows:

All members are hereby notified that they should immediately reserve such sleeping rooms as they will require during our annual meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, October 7th, 8th and 9th. There is every indication now that the hotel will not be large enough to hold the attendance and reservations will be made in the order of receipt. If the accommodations of the official hotel are not sufficient we will then make arrangements with others, but we desire, if possible, to keep the meeting under one roof. Write to the hotel to-day and if your representatives intend to arrive in Chicago on Sunday, October 6th or earlier, so state in your letter.

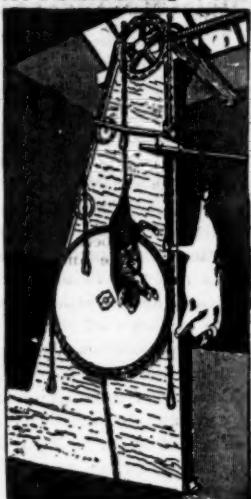
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TRADE GLEANINGS

The hide warehouse of J. Pennell at Trenton, Ont., has been destroyed by fire; loss, \$5,000.

H. T. Hartwell is organizing a company at Mobile, Ala., for the purpose of erecting an abattoir.

The branch house of Armour & Company at Elizabeth, N. J., was destroyed by fire on September 1.

J. H. Rigdon and others are about to begin the erection of a modern slaughter house at Waterloo, Ia.

Karl A. De Gersdorff has been elected a director of the American Hide and Leather Company to fill a vacancy.

The Houghton-Douglas Cotton Company is to install additional machinery in its cottonseed oil mill at Guthrie, O. T.

The new plant of the M. Straus & Sons' Leather Company at Waverly, N. J., is completed and ready for operation.

The smoke house of the Butchers' Packing Company at Cincinnati, O., was slightly damaged by fire on August 29.

The ice house and meat storage house belonging to the State hospital at Topeka, Kan., was badly damaged by fire.

R. L. Akin, a member of the firm of W. M. Akin & Son, pork packers at Evansville, Ind., died suddenly on September 1 from heart failure.

The Illinois Leather Company has purchased a piece of property at Pittsburg, Pa., on which a large storage house is to be erected.

The Granger Oil Mill Company of Granger, Tex., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by J. D. Sugg, N. K. Smith and A. W. Storrs.

The new packing plant of the Utah Packing Company at Salt Lake City, Utah, is about completed and will be ready for operation in a few days.

The American Can Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of one and one quarter per cent. on the first preferred stock, payable October 1.

The Refuge Gin and Milling Company of Refuge, Tex., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by T. M. O'Conner, J. M. O'Brien and J. E. Fox.

It is reported that a new company is being organized at Bessemer, Ala., for the purpose of establishing a fertilizing plant. The capital stock is to be \$50,000.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company will shortly commence the erection of a plant at Sheffield, Ala., for the manufacture of all grades of commercial fertilizer.

The Mariann Milling and Ginning Company of Victoria, Tex., has been incorporated with \$7,500 capital stock by D. L. Phelps and A. M. and J. A. McFaddin.

C. H. Boedecker and associates have purchased the property of the Bowie Cotton Oil & Gin Company at Bowie, Tex. The new company has a capital stock of \$175,000.

The Atlantic Beef Company, of Atlantic City, N. J., will shortly commence the erection of a building, 33x48 feet, which will have a killing room, storage room and office.

The Virginia Hide and Fur Company of Norfolk, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. W. Y. Coston is president and J. O. Thurman, vice-president.

Plans have been filed for enlarging the recently remodeled poultry and game house of A. Silz, 416-418 West 14th street, New York City, by the addition of the adjoining four-story building at No. 414.

The Hamburg Cordovan Leather Works Company, of Newark, N. J., will shortly commence the erection of an addition to its plant, which will be a two-story building, 40x80 feet.

Wilbur Swope has leased about 15 acres at Camp Douglas, near Des Moines, Ia., on which he proposes to erect an abattoir and

cold storage plant. A small stock yards will also be established.

The Griess-Pfleger Tanning Company, of Cincinnati, O., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000, by Justin Griess, E. Griess, Edward Pfleger and Louis B. and Harry A. Hollmeyer.

The Sterling Phosphate Company of Columbia, Tenn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by H. F. Alexander, J. A. Skelley and E. Anderson for the purpose of establishing a fertilizer factory.

M. L. Hanahan, who has been secretary and treasurer of the Birmingham Fertilizer Company, Birmingham, Ala., has resigned, and will become vice-president of the Alabama Chemical Company at Montgomery.

S. Ersbrowsky & Brother, of New York City, N. Y., have incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000 to deal in cattle, live stock, meat and operate abattoirs. The incorporators are F. W. Buermeyer, L. J. McGuldrick and E. Newman, of Brooklyn.

The Southern Tanners' Supply Company, of Atlanta, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 for the purpose of dealing in and manufacturing tanners' supplies. W. B. Estes, B. W. Brown, A. A. Lyon and Lane Mitchell are the incorporators.

The final arrangements have been made for the purchase of thirty acres of land, just west of Alliance, Neb., by the Alliance Packing Company, on which a large packing plant will be erected. It is expected to have all the buildings erected by January 1. This company was recently incorporated by business men of Alliance.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER.

The annual report of the financial condition of the American Hide & Leather Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, as submitted to the recent stockholders' meeting by President Thomas W. Hall, shows a falling off in trading profits as compared to the previous year. The profits for 1907 were \$1,151,047, against \$1,178,486 for the previous year. The surplus, however, shows a little over 2 per cent earned for the year on the \$13,000,000 preferred stock of the company outstanding. The balance sheet of the company shows the following items:

	ASSETS.	1907.	1906.
Cost prop.....	\$26,479,073	\$26,483,282	
Sk. fd. inv. acct.....	*26,700	1,122,155	
Hide and leather on hand.....	6,305,659	7,254,000	
Sundry claims, etc.....	12,658	16,785	
Bills and accts. rec.....	2,170,705	2,069,857	
Ins. upexp.....	64,115	61,457	
Cash.....	298,337	284,391	
Total.....	\$35,357,336	\$37,322,187	
	LIABILITIES.		
Preferred stock.....	\$13,000,000	\$13,000,000	
Common stock.....	11,500,000	11,500,000	
First mge. 6% bonds.....	77,194,000	8,325,000	
Bond interest.....	170,500	170,500	
Sinking fund.....	1,357,790	1,122,155	
Sundry accounts.....	632,708	1,792,331	
P. & L. surplus.....	1,482,338	1,212,001	
Total.....	\$35,357,336	\$37,322,187	

*\$1,331,000 par value of bonds in sinking fund held by trustees not treated as an asset. \$99,000,000 issued less \$475,000 in treasury and \$1,331,000 in sinking fund.

OIL MILLS WILL START LATE.

Reports from the Southeast, especially Georgia, indicate that cottonseed oil mills will be late in starting up because of the lateness of the new crop. Three weeks is about the average delay compared to last year. Reports indicate that a better grade of seed will be produced this year than last and the mills can consequently expect a better result. A

larger crop is now regarded as a certainty, but there may be some error in this. Last year the mills received only about two-thirds as much seed as they did the year previous and they had a very unprofitable season from that standpoint.

There will be a greater demand for cotton-seed products this season than ever before, according to predictions, and it is quite probable that seed will bring a good price from the start. This has been made possible through advertising the value of the products and a great demand has been created for them.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. ARMY, 39 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., AUGUST 31, 1907.

—Sealed proposals in duplicate for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city during the month of October, 1907, in accordance with the specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 3, War Department, Office of the Commissary General, Washington, February 12, 1907, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, September 10, 1907, and then opened. Where the quantities required are not specified such quantities as may be called for by this office from October 1 to October 31, 1907, inclusive, are meant. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened September 10, 1907," and addressed to A. L. Smith, Colonel, A. C. G., U. S. Army.

A31S7

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR, OATS, DRIED FRUIT, ETC.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., August 7, 1907.—Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for flour, oats, dried fruit, etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C." will be received at the Indian Office until 2 o'clock p. m. of Thursday, September 26, 1907, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with canned tomatoes, cornmeal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, flour, hominy, oats and rolled oats, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1908. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian Warehouses at New York City, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Omaha, Neb., and San Francisco, Cal.; the Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Wyo., the Quartermaster, U. S. A., Seattle, Wash., and the postmasters at Tucson, Portland, Spokane and Tacoma. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid.

C. F. LARRABEE,
Acting Commissioner.

A31S7,14

SEE THE LIST OF
BARGAINS
ON PAGE 48

**Swift's Premium
Hams and Bacon**

Vacation Days Are Over

The cool, exhilarating days of early Fall will soon be at hand, giving a keen, healthy appetite to one and all. Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon will not only satisfy the hunger, but on account of their sweet and juicy flavor will impart an added zest to the meal. Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon are Quality Products. Every piece is U. S. Inspected and Passed.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Facsimile of advertisement appearing in leading magazines.

**THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER**
**New York and
Chicago**
Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

Published by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New
York.)

At No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.
Dr. J. H. SENNER, President and Editor.
HUBERT CILLIS, Vice President.
JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.
HERBERT A. HEYN, Secretary.

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pany, Cincinnati, O.

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pany, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Elgin, Ill.; Joseph Allerdice, Indianapolis Abattoir
Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles Rohe, Rohe &
Brother, New York.

PROTECT YOUR INTERESTS

The meat trade of the United States is not
the only one which has found it necessary
to fight for its life against destructive legis-
lation aimed at it by faddists or political
self-seekers. The slaughtering interests of
Great Britain lately had a narrow escape in
this respect. A bill introduced in the House
of Commons by a faddist, and backed by the
government as an alleged health measure, pro-
vided that whenever a municipality or other
local government erected a public abattoir, all
private slaughterhouses should thereupon be
summarily abolished.

The bill was in a fair way to become a
law until the representatives of the British
Meat Trades Federation blocked it. They
showed what it would mean, not only to the
meat trade in the confiscation of private prop-
erty and the taking away of private rights,

but also the effect on the consuming public.
The author of the bill and the government
leaders were compelled to acknowledge the
overwhelming force of the argument, and the
clause affecting private slaughterhouses was
entirely eliminated from the bill. But British
slaughterers had a narrow escape.

In this country the public abattoir fad has
not taken hold. The public appears to realize
what municipally-managed slaughterhouses
would mean under our prevailing political
methods. The few cranks who talk municipal
abattoirs find meagre support. Our system of
government inspection, backed by constantly
improving local inspection service, renders
public slaughterhouses unnecessary in this
country, even if they were not already im-
practical in view of the very nature as well
as the enormous scale of our packing opera-
tions.

The recent narrow escape of the British
slaughterers may point a moral for the Amer-
ican trade. Congress meets in December for
a long session. The demagogues who were
defeated at the last session in their attempt
to make political capital at the expense of
the meat industry are ready to resume opera-
tions as soon as they are given the oppor-
tunity. They did not relish their defeat last
winter, and they are determined to carry their
point this time.

To compel the meat trade to pay the entire
cost of administration of the meat inspection
law, in addition to the enormously heavy
losses now being suffered through wholesale
condemnations of meat animals, is only a
part of the punitive programme of the dem-
agogues. Forewarned is forearmed. The
sooner the trade rallies to the support of its
leaders in this fight the better prepared it
may be to defeat such vicious and unfair at-
tempts at legislation.

MEAT INSPECTION COST

In the matter of the added cost of meat
inspection due to condemnations of meat ani-
mals for disease after their purchase by
slaughterers the daily press has taken a re-
markably sane view of the situation. It is
remarkable because this section of the press
has in the past taken it for granted that
the packers were on the wrong side of every
question, and has so informed the public.
But in the case of paying for condemned ani-
mals the newspapers, almost without exception,
take the side of the packers—perhaps
because that is the only side possible to
take from a standpoint of business honesty.

In discussing this question the New York
Journal of Commerce, a business newspaper
which has never been friendly to the meat
interests, agrees that there is force in the
contention of the packers that they should
not have to bear all the loss of condemna-

tions. It agrees that "consumers must ex-
pect to pay the legitimate cost of insuring
that the food supplied to them is sound and
wholesome," but believes "they should not
have to make up losses due a lack of proper
care on the part of the purveyors."

Under the rigid inspection system of the
government the packers certainly cannot be
accused of lack of proper care. Nevertheless,
they have to stand the losses from con-
demnations, unless they buy meat animals
subject to post-mortem inspection. On this
point the Journal of Commerce gets to the
foundation of the whole opposition to the
"buying subject" plan when it says: "If
the burden of examination and risk of loss
falls on the buyer, the sellers will be care-
less of the condition of the animals, if not
anxious to work off those that they know to
be unfit for market. * * * The sellers
ought not to be allowed to make a profit in
getting rid of diseased cattle which will be
a loss to the buyer, and which he will pass
along to the consumer of wholesome meat in
an increase in price."

The packer cannot "pass along to the con-
sumer" this loss he suffers from condemna-
tion of what he bought as healthy animals.
Meat cost is already too high to add this
tax; the public would not stand it. The
packer must shoulder the greater part of this
loss himself; he must charge it to profit and
loss. He was losing money on the dressed
beef part of his business before this con-
demnation evil reached its present height;
now he is losing more. He has as good cause
as the consumer to complain, and the injus-
tice of the situation is so manifest that even
the usually uninformed daily press sees it.

NO HORSES SLAUGHTERED

A Canadian daily newspaper recently printed
what purported to be an interview with a
Chicago man, in which this man was quoted
as saying, among other things, that "his firm
operated a horse abattoir in Chicago, where
animals are slaughtered and the meat ex-
ported. A regular government inspection has
been inaugurated, and Norway is getting the
product," and a lot more to the same effect.

If any such statements were actually made
the Chicago man must have been "stringing"
the reporter, as the following communication
will testify:

Washington, D. C., August 31.
The National Provisioner,
New York.

Gentlemen: Referring to your letter of
the 29th instant, you are advised that no
horses are slaughtered at establishments
where Federal inspection is maintained. This
Bureau is not aware of the existence of any
horse slaughtering in this country at the
present time. Very respectfully,

A. D. MELVIN,
Chief of Bureau.

We have not yet acquired the taste for
horse meat in this country.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

TESTING MEAT EXTRACTS.

The Jaffe reaction depending upon the formation of creatinine picrate, which dissolves in sodium hydroxide with a blood red color, affords the only reliable means of distinguishing between meat extract and yeast extract, the latter being practically devoid of creatinine. The test has been recently applied quantitatively, but whereas it has proved quite satisfactory in the case of meat, which contains only small proportions of creatinine, widely differing results have been obtained by different investigators on using the method for the examination of meat extract.

It is shown that the varying results in the latter case are due to the use of an insufficient quantity of picric acid. As ordinarily carried out, the method consists in heating 10 grams of the meat extract for at least 4 hours with dilute hydrochloric acid in order to convert the creatine into creatinine, then making the solution up to 100 c.c., treating 10 c.c. with 15 c.c. of a saturated solution of picric acid and 5 c.c. of a 10 per cent. solution of sodium hydroxide, diluting to a suitable volume and comparing the color produced with that obtained in a similar manner from standard solutions of creatinine. It is found that the coloration produced in this way corresponds to about 6 to 7 per cent. of creatine in meat extract, but it is deepened by further addition of picric acid. If, however, 25 c.c. of picric acid, or more, be used a color is obtained which is not altered by further addition of picric acid, and which corresponds to 10 to 11 per cent. of creatine. Working with the larger quantity of picric acid, different brands of meat extract were found to contain from 10.2 to 12.2 per cent. of creatine.

PURIFYING GLUE.

In the method of glue purification proposed by Sadikoff the glue is dissolved in a saturated solution of a neutral salt (25 per cent. of magnesium sulphate or 30 per cent. of common salt or potassium chloride), precipitated therefrom by acidification and then washed without heat. The glue is next introduced into an acid alcoholic solution and thrown down again by an alkali. When magnesium sulphate is used the glue is soaked in the cold 25 per cent. solution, and afterwards dissolved by heat.

After filtration and cooling the liquid grows turbid and flocculent, and is then treated with 0.5 per cent. of hydrochloric or sulphuric acid in more of the 25 per cent. solution of magnesium sulphate. This gives a white flocculent precipitate, and any glue left in solution is salted out with magnesium sulphate. After washing the pasty mass is dissolved in hot water and when about to set is treated with weak hydrochloric acid diluted to 1 per cent. strength with 2 to 3 parts by volume of methyl alcohol. Filtra-

tion through bone black follows if necessary, and the glue is precipitated by neutralization with ammonia.

The preliminary soaking removes saponification and decomposition products, reducing substances, etc., while the magnesium sulphate solution rejects the proteid impurities, the final elimination being effected by the acid and alcohol treatment, so that the purified glue is free from ash constituents.

BLEACHING NEUTRAL ROSIN SOAPS.

To remove the more or less pronounced dark color of neutral rosin soaps, it is recommended that they should be treated with a mixture of sodium bisulphite and bleaching powder, added to the saponified mass. The most suitable proportions are 5 to 6 parts by weight of a solution of 36 deg. Beaume, strength of sodium bisulphite, and 1½ to 2 parts of bleaching powder to each 25 to 30 parts of rosin in the mass. Assuming this quantity of rosin to be in the soap pan along with 75 to 95 parts of oil or fat, and saponified by crutching in hot soda lye, the bleaching agents are added, either cold or warm, and crutched in, the pan being warmed. The color is gradually removed and the soap, which has now turned whitish or pale yellow, is run into frames and left to cool.

WATER ABSORPTION BY WOOL FAT.

In order to determine the absorbing power of wool fat, the latter is dissolved in benzine, benzol, or a similar solvent, allowing the so-

lution to stand over bone-black, which takes up the components that exhibit the highest power of absorbing moisture. This portion is recovered by extraction with suitable solvents, such as alcohol, ether, etc., or dissolved alkalis or alkaline earths, the fatty matter being separated from the solvent in the usual manner. Starting with a wool fat capable of absorbing 550 per cent. of water, and using carefully purified bone-black, the portion soluble in benzol (75 to 80 per cent. of the total) will have an absorbing power of only 10 to 15 per cent., while the absorbent power of the portion taken up by the bone-black will be considerably increased.

VOLATILE FATTY ACIDS.

To obtain concordant results in the determination of the Reichert-Meissl value, all the details of the process must be standardized; variations in any of the conditions lead to variations in the results. Especially the duration of saponification greatly influences the results; the longer the period the higher the Reichert-Meissl value obtained. This appears to be due to depolymerization of the acids. Saponification by glycerol yields a lower value than saponification by alcohol, probably because at the higher temperature some of the acids are completely decomposed. The figure for insoluble acids, on the other hand, is always higher with glycerol than with alcohol, and in saponifying with glycerol, in using the Polensky process for cocoanut oil, there is always a liability to error.

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CHICAGO-KANSAS CITY

Packing House Supplies

WRITE FOR 1907 CATALOGUE

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

MEMBERS AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

A COMPUTING SCALE WARNING.

The Moneyweight Scale Co. of Chicago, who sell the Moneyweight scale made by the Computing Scale Co. of Dayton, O., have addressed a letter to editors of daily newspapers concerning the alleged efforts of a rival concern to make trouble by having Moneyweight scales condemned by city weighers in various cities because of claimed violation of weights and measures ordinances. Portions of this letter, which will interest the trade, are as follows:

"In its efforts to harass us, injure our business and further its own selfish ends a certain manufacturer of computing scales has been working the large newspapers of the country for free reading articles. This is done to arouse public sentiment against a type of computing scale made by The Computing Scale Co., of Dayton, Ohio, and sold by us, and which is now generally in use by storekeepers. In some cases the papers have been worked for free editorial space.

"The schemers for this manufacturer keep so far in the background as to be frequently out of sight, but their hands are nevertheless guiding the publicity campaign which the papers unknowingly fight for them without charge. We explain below the insidious methods they have adopted, so that you may be in a position to prevent your paper from being made the innocent tool of this sort of competition.

"The favorite method is this: A representative of the scale manufacturer referred to will call on the city sealer in the town in which he is operating, and fill him full of stories about the vast amount of cheating in weight and computations practiced by storekeepers who use computing scales of a certain type. To prove his statement, our competitor's salesman makes an alleged test of the type of scale which he condemns. He also makes a test of his own scale. The result of such a test is obvious. The city sealer hears one side of the story, and in many cases is deceived. The next step is to give the newspapers a tip in an indirect way that the city sealer has some so-called 'hot-stuff' for the news columns on how people are cheated by computing scales. The newspapers frequently fall into the trap. The city sealer is interviewed and a lively story is written and published. The suspicion aroused by the publication of these articles becomes general in the community, and this is the first aim of our competitor.

"The way is now paved for the emissary of the competitor to approach the aldermen, and to propose an ordinance to the city council. This ordinance is already framed up. It looks innocent enough, and seems, on its face, to offer protection to the public, but it is worded with the intention to condemn a certain type of accurate computing scale now largely used by storekeepers, but which is not made by our competitor.

"This scheme was tried in Omaha some months ago. The mayor and the city sealer had been influenced by the tricks of the competitor to make a ruling against all of a certain type of scales, used in that city, and sold by our company. We were compelled to go into the United States court to prevent the property of merchants from being destroyed, and after a full hearing before the master in chancery we secured an injunction restraining the mayor and city sealer from carrying out their intentions.

"We will welcome any enactment, either municipal, state or federal, which is genuinely designed to protect the public in the matter of weights and computations. Such laws can only be a help to us. We strenuously object, however, to the passage of laws framed by our competitor, which are designed for the sole purpose of injuring our business. We must, of course, protect our rights in cases where libelous attacks are made on our

business, but we believe no newspaper would knowingly publish scurrilous matter inspired by one who endeavors to use the papers to further purely selfish aims."

THE ALLBRIGHT-NELL HOG SCRAPER.

The successful working of the new Allbright-Nell hog scraper and polisher continues to attract widespread attention among packers. The remarkable results it achieves are the wonder of every packer who watches its operation. In discussing the merits of the machine the manufacturers, The Allbright-Nell Company, make the following points in its favor. They say:

"1. Our hog scraper is not to be compared to machines with knives and iron arms, either in cylinder or in horizontal construction.

"2. Experts realize that we are producing results that the machines with scraping knives are unable to accomplish after 20 years of persistent effort and with the ability of the best packinghouse engineers.

"3. Dehairing hogs by means of scraping knives is obsolete and out of date. No steel scraper knives will do the work of removing the scurf and dirt along with the hair. Nor are they adaptable to removing the hair and dirt from the heads, ears, feet and tails, and in order to do only fair work the steel knives must be kept constantly sharpened and the springs and arms kept constantly adjusted, requiring a mechanic to daily go over the entire machine.

"4. We massage the hog and thereby produce results that are new and epoch making. We remove all the scurf and all the blood from the skin. This no system of scraping by knives can do.

"5. We clean the most difficult parts of the hog, the heads, ears, feet and rump as well as the body, and our machine is the only one that does this work.

"6. Repairs are so much less. Any common handy man can attend to the machine.

"7. We do better work with less labor. We double and treble the capacity without adding any more men.

"8. Buyers should look at the machine in operation or write to users of them to learn of its great advantage.

"9. Our last machine, erected at Roberts & Oake, is doing better work than their former horizontal scraper (which is the second machine with scraper knives and arms they had to throw out), and at the same time they are doing this with 13 less men."

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York City.

SELECTING A HOG SCRAPER.

To packers who contemplate the purchase of a hog scraper and who have never used one, a most important feature in the selection and purchase of such a machine is to get one that is durable, one that does excellent work, one that requires few men and little power to operate. Such the makers' claim is the Boss Hog Scraper, manufactured by the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company. With a view of more fully illustrating these points they call attention to a hog scraper they have just installed in the plant of the H. H. Meyer Packing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, in which the only alterations necessary were the raising of the scalding tub 6 inches and the changing of the rails at the discharge end of the scraper, both simple and inexpensive changes.

BRASS AND IRON FITTINGS.

One of the most complete and modern lines of brass and iron specialties is shown in the catalogue of The Wm. Powell Company of Cincinnati, which has recently been mailed to their customers. This catalogue presents their line in a most complete and practical manner, giving dimensions of every article for which a dimension may be required, and explaining in detail the merits of their well known specialties. A valuable series of tables and rules is bound in with the catalogue, giving in a concise form information that every engineer and shop manager requires in his daily practice. A copy may be had for the asking upon application to The Wm. Powell Company, Cincinnati, O.

HIGBIE AT PACKERS' CONVENTION.

The Fred K. Higbie Company of Chicago and Kansas City, dealers in beef and pork packers' supplies, who are associate members of the American Meat Packers' Association, will be represented at the annual meeting of the association in Chicago by Mr. Fred K. Higbie, president of the company, who is also on the entertainment committee of the association, and by Messrs. H. T. Whalen and J. F. McLaughlin. Their headquarters on the parlor floor of the Grand Pacific Hotel will be open to all members of the association, and their stenographic force will be at their disposal.

A NOVELTY ADVERTISING PAPER.

One of the most novel and interesting publications in certain lines is "The Novelty News," of Chicago, a business man's magazine, handsomely illustrated, covering the field of novelty and specialty advertising, premium methods, souvenirs, emblems, post cards and advertising goods generally. It contains sixty large pages and is full of new ideas.

DIXON'S

TICONDEROGA FLAKE GRAPHITE

reduces friction losses in cylinders, bearings and at all friction points. Get free sample and booklet 88-C.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. Jersey City, N. J.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Shawnee, O. T.—The Polar Wave Ice Company has been incorporated by A. M. Baldwin and C. E. Scott of Tecumseh, O. T., and E. Hoernig of Fond du Lac, Wis.

Walhalla, N. D.—The Co-operative Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by H. Porter, John Fitzsimmons, J. F. Briden and others.

Vesper, N. Y.—The Equitable Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,300 by A. P. Bean, H. Hackbarth, W. J. Moran, W. Ehler and O. J. Leu.

Argenta, Ark.—The Argenta Ice and Cold Storage Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$75,000 to establish an ice and cold storage plant, with a daily capacity of 75 tons.

Cleveland, O.—The Whittles-Miles Coal and Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by S. J. Deutsch, C. E. Alden, E. J. Hopple, E. Fraser and G. Blakeslee.

Texhoma, O. T.—The Texhoma Electric Light, Water and Ice Company has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock by W. A. Turner, W. G. Hughes, I. J. Osborne and W. A. Mason.

ICE NOTES.

Decatur, Tex.—An ice plant is to be established here by C. Lewis.

Ozark, Ark.—W. H. Filker proposes to establish an ice plant here.

Fort Worth, Tex.—An ice plant with 100 tons capacity is to be established here by Shaw Brothers.

Mannington, Pa.—The ice houses of Wm. N. Nuneviller was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$1,000.

Gadsden, Ala.—The Ledbetter Produce Company has awarded the contract for the erection of a cold storage plant.

Burlington, Ia.—The ice house of L. B. Burnham was destroyed by fire on August 31, causing a loss of \$1,500.

Moore, Tex.—Henry Schoenfeld, of San Antonio, Tex., contemplates the erection of a cold storage plant, 30x60 feet.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Occidental Vacuum Ice Company, San Francisco, is preparing to erect an ice plant in this city.

Levis, Wis.—The Levis Creamery Association has amended its charter, increasing its capital stock by \$600 to \$1,200.

Topeka, Kan.—The ice and meat storage house connected with the State hospital was badly damaged by fire on August 30.

Athena, Ore.—A. C. Skinner of Portland will shortly commence the erection of a creamery and cold storage plant here.

Camp Douglas, Ia.—Wilbur Swope has purchased a tract of land here, on which he will erect an abattoir and cold storage plant.

Washington, D. C.—The American Ice Company will rebuild and enlarge its storage houses on the 9th street wharf, this coming fall.

Gadsden, Ala.—The Gadsden & Attalla Railway contemplate building an addition to its ice plant, increasing its capacity to 100 tons daily.

Fort Morgan, Ala.—The United States

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THE Strongest—Thickest—
Most Water and Air-proof
Insulating Paper made. Send for
samples and make your own tests.

F. W. BIRD & SON MAKERS
East Walpole, Mass.
New York Chicago Washington



Government will shortly award contract for the installation of ice machinery and cold storage plant.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Max Koeck, manager of the brewery here, will erect a four-story addition to the plant. The improvements are to cost around \$150,000.

Flatonia, Tex.—A company is being organized for the purpose of establishing a creamery plant here. Lacy & Rhodes of Rock Island, Tex., are interested in the project.

Erie, Pa.—The Mutual Ice Company has had plans prepared for a new ice house, 100 x 125 feet, which will be erected at the foot of Walnut street and cost around \$10,000.

New York, N. Y.—The Heltz & Freystedt Company has leased the store, basement and first loft in the new building at 7-9 East 20th street, in which an ice plant will be installed.

Shenandoah, Pa.—The large ice house of the Lakeside Improvement Company at Lakeside was destroyed by fire on August 27. The company places its loss at \$10,000, partly covered by insurance.

Baton Rouge, La.—The Baton Rouge Ice Company will commence the erection of its ice plant. The building will be of frame and iron, 50 x 100 feet, and will cost including machinery around \$10,000.

Sterling, Colo.—The Sterling Electric Light Company's plant has been purchased by Berger & Bardwell of Denver. The new owners expect to remodel and enlarge the light works and install an ice plant.

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IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BAR-GAINS WATCH PAGE 48.

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HUMIDITY AND ITS CONTROL.

By Van Rensselaer H. Greene.*

The subject of humidity as applied to the storage of perishable food products is only just beginning to receive the attention of cold storage experts, with the result that the experiments have already made themselves felt in the better keeping qualities and the longer life of the stored article.

The question of humidity deals with the amount of moisture contained in air at a given temperature. So when we say that a room has a humidity of 60 per cent. we mean that there is 60 per cent. of the maximum moisture contents present for the room temperature. During the summer months when the atmosphere is very heavy the air is permeated with moisture. If this air is allowed to work its way into a low temperature room, the amount of refrigeration required to condense the moisture on the pipes is much greater than the amount necessary to cool the rooms a few degrees. While this condensing process is going on the entire capacity of the piping of the room is devoted to the drying of the air in order to reduce the moisture contents to a lower per cent. before the room temperature, as a whole, can drop a degree.

Effect on Stored Goods.

Several hours, or even several days, may elapse before the temperature can be lowered to the desired point. In the meantime the fresh goods stored at the time the humid air was allowed to enter, stand practically as when first packed, unaffected by any cooling, in fact giving out what little cold they have absorbed from the melting ice to help purify the air. Mould and softening of the meat accompanied by the blackening of the exposed surfaces soon follow with the result that, though the refrigerating machine was driven to its full capacity and apparently everything was in good condition, the goods were spoiling rapidly and causing great losses.

When a pitcher filled with ice-water is allowed to stand in a warm room, globules of water begin to appear on the outer surface of the pitcher. This moisture is taken from the air by the refrigerating effect of the ice-water and condensed on the cooling surface, which in this example chances to be the sides of the water pitcher. Substitute for the pitcher a cold storage room and we have the same condition.

Pressure and temperature of all substances bear a fixed relation to each other. Therefore, when muggy August or September weather drives the thermometer to 90 degs. F., a room with a zero temperature on the inside has a strong pressure on the outside struggling to force the moisture laden air through the insulation into the room. As the air works its way through and penetrates the different layers of the insulation that protect the inside from the outside, the steadily growing cold drives out the moisture and condenses it on the various layers of insulation. Thus the particles of moisture frozen on the insulation increase in size until finally the entire insulation is broken down.

Proper Insulation Required.

The first step, therefore, against the inva-

*In Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.

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sion of moisture is thoroughly good insulation with all the joints protected by cement of a waterproof character, such as rubber cement or marble cement, where cork and plaster forms of insulation are used, and, at least, two-ply waterproof paper, where wood insulation is employed. As the outside walls of most buildings are made of bricks or concrete, which in themselves are porous and conductors of moisture, it is a good idea to have paint on the inside wall and an air space, not necessarily more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, between the walls and the insulation. The secret of air space insulation lies in the arrangement of a dead air space. So if the air space is broken up with boards running vertically and horizontally, there is less chance for the movement of the air. The smaller these spaces the less are the possibilities of a leak which will set the air in motion.

To Keep Out Warm Air.

A second means of preventing volumes of warm air from entering the cold rooms comes from the application of the system of air locks. These may be of two kinds. First, the ante-room, which consists of a smaller room surrounding the entrance to the main room; second, the travelling ante-room which acts as an air lock and elevator combined.

The construction of the air lock is similar to the cold storage room with the one exception that the insulation around the exposed walls need not be so thick. The ante-room is built between the cold room and the elevator entrance to that floor. When once the goods are off the elevator, the insulated door between the elevator and ante-room is closed. Not till then is the door to the storage room opened to admit the goods.

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introduction of which belongs to James Wills, of the Merchants' Refrigerating Company of New York, consists of an elevator platform entirely closed in wood. Rubber flaps are fastened around the floor levels on the top, bottom and two sides of the main door entering the freezing room. When at the door, these rubber flaps seal the only exposed space—the space between the elevator and the sides of the room—thus preventing any inrush of warm air into the cold room, when the insulated door is open.

So much for the construction of cold storage rooms for the prevention of moisture entering through the insulation and doors. Now let us take up the control of moisture in the rooms. The present cooling systems in use to the greatest extent are the direct and the indirect—both brine and direct expansion.

Direct Cooling System.

In the direct method of room cooling, pipes are hung around the side walls and down the centre of the aisles. It is a mistaken notion that ceiling pipes produce a circulation in the rooms. They do not. Cold air being heavier than warm air, falls, while the latter rises. When pipes are placed on the side walls or hang from the ceiling in a plane parallel to the side wall coils, a circulation is started around the coils, the warm air rising, being cooled by coming into contact with the cold exposed surfaces and falling to the floor to again displace the warm air.

A few tests made by hanging strips of tissue paper from strings about the room at different distances from the cooling pipes, have shown that the maximum distance between centres of pipes where a good air circulation is demanded is 30 feet. Beyond this distance the circulation becomes comparatively dead. When the pipes are hung on the ceiling in a plane parallel to the ceiling, the air at once stratifies and a division at the point where the cold air is separated from the warm air is very noticeable.

Air Circulation Essential.

Naturally before any good air circulation is obtained a good circulation of brine through the coils is necessary. Many a room has failed to give satisfactory results because leakage from a freezer below has maintained a proper room temperature without the aid of room coils. What are the results of such a condition?

Foul gases given off by the perishable food stuffs are not absorbed in the snow on the pipes, in fact, are not drawn from the perishable products at all, and this really destroys the keeping quality of the goods. It is essential to the safe keeping of goods that all poisonous and foul gases be allowed to escape from them and collect along with the moisture on the pipes in the form of snow. A very striking example of the holding qualities of this very snow came to the writer's attention during a recent fire in a warehouse.

The shaving insulation, damp in most places, burned very slowly and emitted volumes of smoke. After this smoke was absorbed with the snow, the fire was extinguished; the walls were patched, brine turned into the coils and normal conditions resumed. A week or so later it was decided to clean the room coils, and when once the snow was disturbed the odor of smoke in the room was so strong that there was danger of spoiling the goods. For a day afterwards the pile of snow lying in the street in front of the warehouse smelt just as did the house during the time of the fire. It is only when concrete examples are brought to bear that one realizes the immense amount of odors and gases that are held in suspension with the snow on the pipes.

Advantages of Two Brine Systems.

When all the above points are taken into consideration it is easily seen why direct cooling systems, employing two brine systems of different temperatures, produce the best results. The low brine flowing through freezer floors has a clear passage, and passes through the pipes with a velocity in most in-

stances of three feet per second, which means a perfect circulation and the best results obtainable.

The high brine carries a temperature of between twelve and eighteen degrees Fahrenheit above the zero point, depending upon the insulation of the building and whether the rooms are being filled or are closed for the summer, the only work performed being to take up the wall leakage, when the brine temperature can be raised.

With this condition a rapid brine circulation is permitted, a large number of feet of pipe is exposed to the room, and a very healthy circulation maintained throughout the room length. The dryness of such a room can only be governed by a more or less liberal supply of chloride of calcium with a little lime as a purifier and sweetener.

Indirect Cooling.

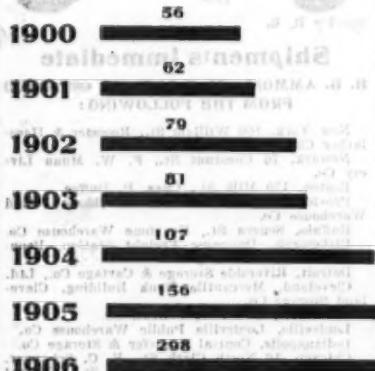
In the indirect system of room cooling a bank of coils is located either in the basement or on the roof of the cold storage house and a system of air ducts connects this coil chamber with the various rooms. Through these ducts, cold air is blown by means of an electric fan in sufficient quantity to produce the desired amount of refrigeration.

The advantages of this system are manifold. In the first place the higher velocity of the forced air impinging on the coil surfaces radiates a greater amount of cold. Consequently less pipe has to be installed for a given tonnage. Secondly, the temperature of the coil room can be so regulated as to alter not only the temperature of the room but the amount of moisture carried in by the discharging air.

To produce the best results the velocity of the air though the ducts should be in the neighborhood of 15 feet a second. This will insure a fairly good distribution throughout the room. A second point to be considered is the quantity of air that should be circulated.

(Concluded on page 44.)

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or hams by the cwt.

More Regular Situations for Near Deliveries
—Better Undertone for Old and New Crop Options—Increased Investment Demand for January Option—Cash Demands Increased but Not Sufficiently Liberal—Conservative Export Buying—Market Not Particularly Promising for Decided Bullishness or Especial Activity.

The slack hog products markets which prevailed up to the beginning of the month have given way to a little more briskness and confidence. There are not, however, indications of marked bullishness on the old crop options, however improved the undertone for them is with their somewhat improved prices for the week.

But there is growing confidence for the new crop options, more particularly for the January option, under some increase of investment demand, with the buying interest stimulated by the certainty of a less corn crop than was had last year.

The hog products markets may be considered as in a position to feel any further reports of damaged grain crops; there is an altogether sensitive feeling, as it is, on the present prospects of the corn crop.

The fact that the outside buying of the hog products is only moderately increased is the main reason for the only small advance this week in the prices of the new crop option.

The old crop deliveries could be, of course, affected, sympathetically, under a determination of outside buyers, as it may be developed, to take hold of the new crop options. But in other features working upon the market, and until the period has arrived for more excitement in the new crop options the

nearer deliveries are likely to have a modified buying interest and an unexcited appearance of prices.

There does not appear sufficient briskness to foreign demands for the nearby stuff for marked confidence of materially better prices for it. The home demands are good and general, but increased interest from foreign buyers is needed.

There is too much of a supply of lard held in the warehouses of Europe for expectations of materially increased demands thence at once.

The foreign markets are usually contracting freely ahead at this time of the season for supplies, and it is a disappointment that they are not doing so this season, although we think that the foreign demand is somewhat better than it was in the previous week.

The consignments of both lard and meats to the United Kingdom and Continental markets have been for a long time of liberal order, and they have filled in on wants, as well that they have temporarily made a surplus and perhaps rather burdensome holding of supplies upon them.

The total shipments of lard to Europe have been since November 1 about 109,000 tcs. under the same time of the previous season, yet they make a volume of supply abroad in excess, at present, of needs, in conjunction with the increased productions of the foreign markets.

The total shipments of lard to Europe since November 1 have been equal to 1,402,000 tcs., against 1,512,000 tcs. previous year same time.

It is conceded that the home consumption

of lard and meats is greater than it was in the previous year, but it has been proven that the home productions, this season are larger than they were in the previous year, despite the government inspection, and because of the markedly increased average weights of the hog supply this season as compared with those of the previous year, as well as from the greater supply of the hogs than then.

It may not be that the supplies of the products are materially accumulating further at the packing points, but it would appear that distributors of the supplies to the consumers are holding a fair degree of accumulations, and that in Europe, particularly, there is no particular pressure of additional needs for supplies for prompt use.

There is near at hand an even larger home consumption of the hog products, through the harvesting season, but there are no signs of marked animation to export demands.

It would be true that if weather conditions for the corn and cotton crops are of an unfavorable order within the next four weeks that there would be an aroused speculation in all of the products depending upon the new supplies of the corn and cotton.

But if ordinary weather conditions hold along through September, and which would assure, we think, a cotton crop exceeding 13,000,000 bales and a corn crop of 2,700,000,000 bushels, the prospects would be of more favorable prices than at present for cottonseed oil, for the new crop deliveries, but well supported prices for the new crop options of the hog products. Just now, however, cottonseed oil prices are strengthening even for the new crop, as sensitive to all

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The London auction sale on Wednesday showed 3d. to 6d. decline, with only 250 casks sold out of 1,600 casks offered.

The continued decline in the prices in the English markets makes the situation in this country a tame one, without an absolute further yielding of the trading prices.

The foreign markets show some peculiarities concerning the soap materials, as in a lower tendency not only for tallow, but for sesame, peanut and palm oils, and a higher range of prices for linseed.

The advance in the prices of the linseed has been again, for this week, in the English markets fully 1s. 6d. The improved prices for the linseed are based largely upon a liberal consumption and an absorption of the surplus supplies upon the English markets.

As the prices for the linseed are, even with the late sharply advanced trading range, much more reasonable for the consideration of the soapmakers than cottonseed oil and most of the other soap oils of Europe, there is little influence from them upon the all around soap material markets. Nevertheless, by the considerable consumption of the linseed it would appear that the soapmakers' consumption of supplies is unabated, while that as the associated products markets are affected more in the buyers' favor that it is so from a basis of better or anticipated better, supplies of the sesame, peanut and palm oils.

The consumption of cottonseed oil by the soapmakers of Europe would be, naturally, very small at its relatively higher prices; therefore, where the cottonseed oil is being bought by Europe in this country for the new crop deliveries it is more with the purpose of using it for edible purposes.

Our home soapmakers are rather freer buyers of the tallow at the inside prices noted this week, and which were declined by the melters in the previous week. Thus the local soapmakers have taken this week 400 hhd. New York city tallow at 6½c. for September delivery. This 6½c. price would buy still further quantities. The weekly contract deliveries of the city hogsheads will be made at 6½c.

As it is nearly time for the home soapmakers to show even more interest in buying tallow supplies the melters are in hopes that the weak feeling in the foreign markets will not have further effect upon prices here. Nevertheless, it is doubtful if the soapmakers will be as brisk as usual in demands for supplies if competition for them from the foreign markets does not appear.

The manufactured goods business in this country, and seemingly in Europe, is but little abated, and is, on the whole, of very satisfactory proportions. Therefore, it would appear that raw material supplies would be closely bought up, whatever temporary lulls happen in some directions for them. There is no great accumulation of the tallow supplies anywhere in this country. There is, however, the belief that the cattle supplies will be larger this fall and winter period than they were last year in that time, and the tallow productions increased.

New York city tallow, in tierces, special for export, is held at 6½c.; some out of town tierces latterly sold at 6¾c.

Edible tallow ranges from 7½c. to 7¾c., the latter the asking price for city made, with light supplies and small demands.

Country made tallow is arriving only moderately and is at barely steady prices. Sales of 225,000 pounds in lots at 6½c. to 6¾c. for ordinary to prime and special lots at 7½c. more money.

OLEO STEARINE.—There is a very slow market, because of diminished demands for compounds. The compound makers make few inquiries for the stearine. The pressers hold the late trading basis. Thus there were 80,000 pounds sold in New York at 8½c., and Chicago quotes 8½c.

The lard market, the tone of which is quite firm, is not sufficiently brisk to give much hope of materially higher prices at once. There is, of course, some trade confidence that because of the modified corn crop that new crop options of lard will be, at length, taken hold of for speculation. But thus far the investment demand for the new crop lard is of a restricted order. The current holdings of the lard are somewhat burdensome in Europe, and there are only moderate new demands thence.

OLEO OIL.—Trading continues moderate in Rotterdam because of the full supplies of dairy butter in England. Prices are barely maintained. Rotterdam quotes at 54 florins. New York at 8½c. for extra, 8¾c. for No. 2.

GREASE.—The foreign markets are buying a little less freely, as soap grades in Europe are dull and weak in price. The local soapmakers are also quiet as to buying. Prices are rather easy. Quotations: Yellow at 5½c. to 6c.; house at 5½c. to 6½c.; bone at 6½c.; "A" white at 6½c.; "B" white at 6½c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Light supplies on sale and steady prices. Yellow at 6½c.; white at 6¾c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Nominal, pending larger supplies, or from the new crop oil.

COCONUT OIL.—The late easy market has been due, as reported, chiefly to speculative reselling in Hamburg. It would be probably impossible to buy at primary market

at relative trading figures; therefore, expectations are of a reaction when the outside lots are disposed of. Ceylon is quoted at 8½c. to 8¾c. on the spot, and 7½c. to 8c. for shipments. Cochin at 9½c. to 9¾c. for spot and 9¾c. for shipments.

PALM OIL holds to about steady prices on small stocks. Prime red at 6¾c. Lagos at 7c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—A small increase noted in the jobbing business at steady prices. Quotations: 20 cold test at 95c.; 30 test at 85c.; 40 test at 72c.; prime at 60c.; dark at 50c.

CORN OIL.—Export interest is moderate. There are fairly full distributions on home account. Quoted at \$5.80@6.

LARD OIL.—There are a freer number of small lots being placed at steady prices. Prime quoted at 74@75c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from previous page.)

lbs.; London, England, 94,550 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 2,800 lbs.; Montevideo, Uruguay, 960 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 17,188 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 78,100 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 22,019 lbs.; Progresso, Mexico, 67,135 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 4,955 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 44,000 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 11,863 lbs.; Southampton, England, 18,750 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 26,300 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 21,341 lbs.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 10 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 111 bbls.; London, England, 125 bbls.; Paramaribo, 35 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 61 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 30 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, September 4, 1907, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 50 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 tcs., 50 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 175 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 41 tcs.; London, England, 422,400 lbs., 25 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 25 tcs.; Paramaribo, 103 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 39 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 43 bbls.; Southampton, England, 725,000 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 12 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Constantinople, Turkey, 350 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 50 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 765 tcs.; London, England, 250 tcs.; Piraeus, 40 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 30,682 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 1,920 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 10,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,550 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 3,850 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 4,395 lbs.; Gibara, Cuba, 4,491 lbs.; London, England, 160,186 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 20,045 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 25,355 lbs.

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COTTON MEAL ANALYZES WELL.

The state chemist of Mississippi, Prof. W. F. Hand, has published an interesting bulletin showing the results of his first inspection and analyses of cottonseed meal offered for sale in Mississippi, a statute requiring that these inspections be regularly made having been enacted at the last session of the legislature.

The new law establishes minimum percentage of nitrogen to be contained in the grades of meal offered for sale on the market, and the most important result of the inspection is Prof. Hand's finding that some of the high-grade meals guaranteed to carry 6.18 per cent. of nitrogen in reality contain over 7 per cent. of this element. He states that the good grades of meal contain about 8 or 9 per cent. of fat, or oil, and about 42 per cent. of protein, and these high percentages of fat and protein make cottonseed meal one of the most important of the concentrated feeding stuffs now obtainable.

COTTON SEED A GRAIN CROP.

At the meeting of the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association this summer, Christopher Fitz Simons, general manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, advanced the idea that cottonseed was now one of the principal grain crops of the South. For every bale of cotton made there are produced about 33 bushels of cottonseed, which when manufactured produces the best-known food for stock in the shape of meal, and an oil that is one of the most generally used foods in this country.

The value of the seed is about equal per bushel to the prices paid in the grain producing States for corn and oats. He stated that if the same care were taken of the cottonseed by the producer as is taken of wheat and corn that better products would be made from them, which would command a higher price and thus enable the manufacturers to pay more for them. If the seed were sacked up at the gin this object would be accomplished, as the seed do not heat when cared for, and a great deal of the dirt and trash gotten from the places of storage and the railroad cars would be eliminated. The railroads of the country encourage such a method of handling, as they charge the same rate per ton for sacked seed as they do by the

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carload for the seed in bulk, thus enabling a small shipper to deliver his seed in sacks to the mills on the same basis as carload shippers.

Another source of great damage to seed is their getting wet or damp when being hauled to market, or by being exposed to rain in various ways. No one would think of handling wheat in such a way. The farmers should be educated to handle this valuable product with more care and intelligence, and to refrain from selecting wet spells in which to haul to market.

BOLL WEEVIL IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

B. F. Taylor, secretary of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, says that if the report should prove true concerning the appearance of the boll weevil in South

Carolina that the method of introduction into the State is not hard to find. Ever since last May, when the shortage in the cottonseed hull supply in that State became apparent, brokers and dealers have been buying hulls from the West. It is impossible to tell where these hulls came from, as many of them were reshipped from Atlanta. The oil mills realized the danger and discussed the matter frequently, and finally decided to refuse to buy any of the Western hulls.

Cottonseed hulls offer an ideal method for the hibernation of the boll weevil, and if these hulls are produced from infected seed or in a territory infected by the weevil, it is almost a certainty that the hulls will have numbers of weevils in them. "The proper step should be quarantine against any hulls or agricultural product shipped from infected territory," says a South Carolina mill man. "The Department of Agriculture should look carefully after this and especially after hull shipments. There is a poor sale for hulls in Texas, and the prices ruling in South Carolina for this product offer an unusual opportunity for brokers, dealers and manufacturers to ship the hulls from infected territory into South Carolina at a handsome profit. The freight rates from the West also encourage such shipments."

COTTONSEED OIL IN TURKEY.

Consul-General Edward K. Ozmun writes from Constantinople under date of June 19 that henceforth cottonseed oil may be imported into the Ottoman Empire, subject to the same tests as are applied in the case of other vegetable oils. It is the intention of the Ottoman customs to disallow only the inferior grades of oil which are fit solely for manufacturing purposes. The certificate of the Department of Agriculture issued at the American port of shipment should be legalized before an Ottoman consul in America.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Depending Chiefly Upon Cotton Crop News—Firm and Sensitive Undertone—Higher Prices for Near Deliveries—Steady Export Demand for Edible of New Crop Deliveries—Very Moderate Foreign Interest in Prime Yellow—Further Sharply Advanced Prices for Linseed in Europe—Easier Markets for Sesame, Peanut and Palm Oils in Europe as Well as for Cottonseed Oil—Continued Declining Prices for Tallow in England—Cotton Crop, With Ordinary Weather Conditions, Should Exceed 13,000,000 Bales.

The cottonseed oil markets in this country may be regarded as having a firm undertone, however the changes in prices make an occasional slacker tendency as from temporary factors. The deliveries to December are at higher prices.

There was early in the week a decline in the price of prime yellow for September delivery in New York of rather more than 1c. per gallon, because a little oil had come out on contracts. A reaction followed for this September delivery to strong prices.

There were 600 barrels rejected on the September contracts in New York, and the rejections sustained. It is said that some more will be tendered on September contracts, and that possibly a "short" interest of some importance prevailing for that month may have the remainder of it offset by "long" contracts.

The rejections that have taken place on the September contracts have had as yet, at least, only slight effect upon the September price.

The October option fluctuated within a smaller range than the latter months on account of its being closer to the September

delivery in price. The November delivery as being about 7c. per gallon under the October price gets a little firmness when the other months are slack, as from the feeling that there will be less than the usual amount of the new crop had in November on the lateness of the cotton crop, and that possibly it may be relatively better sustained in price.

The later deliveries had, at times, early in the week felt the reports of prospects of a liberal cotton crop; nevertheless, that it was easy to bring them around to a firm line of prices on some later adverse news concerning the cotton crop, and a little speculation, with perhaps, in some degree, from some investment demand and from the fact that there was continued export demand for the oil for deliveries from November to February, inclusive, although more especially for the edible grades.

The export trading within the week has amounted to about 8,000 barrels, and largely, as remarked, in the butter oils, and as it has come chiefly from Germany, Scandinavia and in light degree from England, and in November, December, January and February deliveries, at for the edible grades 3c. to 4c. per gallon above the quoted prices for prime yellow for those months.

The Rotterdam market is doing little either in near or future deliveries, and is holding off awaiting prospects for the new crop supplies, as well that it is influenced to a quiet feeling by the slow trading in butterine on account of the large supplies of low grade dairy butter in England.

The export demand for the cotton oil in New York is about all there is to new demands for consumption. The compound makers make, as yet, few inquiries for the new crop, as there is a good deal to be

learned before a new crop season of not only the possible extent of new crop supplies of cottonseed oil, but of the position of the pure lard market as affecting the needs of the cottonseed oil for the make of the compounds. Besides, there is a good deal of guessing concerning the effect of the less corn crop this year upon the lard market, with the feeling that the hog fat ought to do, ultimately, better in price, but that it has some antagonistic trade situations may not.

The cottonseed oil market is, at present, supported in this country from the basis of the small supply of the old crop rather than there is particularly new demand for it, and from the feeling that any possible production of the new crop oil will be needed up to January, although that it would not follow that prices would be held up to that time, yet that if marked determination happens to the cotton crop oil in September that new crop oil would likely go higher in value.

And this situation of the cotton oil market obtains despite some adverse factors, of the at present feature of prospects of a liberal new cotton crop, an effect is possible in a late future upon the cotton oil market in the event of the cotton crop coming out to present expectations of it.

Moreover, the sesame, peanut and palm oils of Europe are more in favor of buyers as to prices, and particularly as some of the foreign traders view them for future deliveries.

Besides the tallow markets of Europe are steadily declining under a pressure of increased supplies from their home markets, and from Australia and the River Plate. The expectations are, as well, that the cattle supplies will be of greater volume and in

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better condition, especially in this country, through the fall and winter seasons; therefore that the productions of beef fat will be relatively increased against those at present. Greases generally as well as tallow are at weak prices in the continental and United Kingdom markets. The London auction sale of tallow on Wednesday was at 3d. to 6d. decline, with only 250 casks sold out of 1,600 casks offered. New York sold 400 hds. city made tallow at 6½c.

The single exception to weakness in Europe for the several soap materials is for linseed, which has made another sharp advance in prices of 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., and is now quoted at 4s. for La Plata and 4s. 1½d. for Calcutta, both August and September shipments with the linseed oil at 24s. 3d., which is 10½d. advance.

The quieter disposition to buy soap material, outside of the linseed, by Europe is reflected in the lighter demand from Europe for cottonseed oil. The linseed prices are so much lower than those for cottonseed oil or other competitive soap making oils, that the alluded to sharp rising tendency for them would not materially influence the market values for the other products.

The English market for cottonseed oil has dropped back 1s. from its late excited value, that had obtained through a "short" interest; it is now at 29s. in Hull against the 30s. price made last week. It is not believed that the September "short" interest is, as yet, fully protected in England, else its market value would not be probably as well sustained as it is.

Despite the late prospects of 13,000,000 bale cotton crop there is no anxiety among the mills to sell crude oil ahead. On the other hand the refineries are very careful buyers of the oil, considering, as they think, the full asking prices for the crude oil on the present satisfactory look of the cotton crop. There have been 40 to 50 tanks crude reported sold in lots, over the South, at varying prices, and it is said that September delivery has had 41½c., and even 42½c., bid, and early September even more money. There will be a little crude oil marketed from the mills in the Southeast shortly after the middle of the month. The October crude is nominally 35c., November at about 32@33c., and December at 31c.

The weather conditions for the cotton crop would have to hold along of only an ordinary order to make, as it would seem to us, a more than 13,000,000 bale cotton crop; extraordinarily favorable weather conditions would give, in our opinion, a cotton crop materially exceeding that volume. But it looks to us as if the determination in the condition of the cotton crop is becoming more important only in a few sections.

Just what may happen to the cotton crop in September is of more importance than usual, as the September determination in the crop this season will compare with that for August in most seasons on account of the lateness of the crop.

In our opinion, whatever loss of cotton has happened in Texas has been more in sections that produce the least volume of the staple. The big producing sections of Texas are doing very well with the crop.

It can not be expected that Texas will have this season a cotton crop as large as the exceptional volume it had last year, but

we do not believe that the loss in the yield, with ordinary weather condition in September, will be more than 600,000 bales.

Whatever loss in the condition of cotton in Texas, as well as in some other Southwest sections, it has been made up in good degree by the better prospective yields than last year in the Southeast. But even the Southeast sections have most of their cotton under a late growth and a good deal could happen to it in September, although that some of the Southeast sections will have early cotton and productions of cottonseed oil, but most of the Southeast, as well as the Southwest, will have a picking season from two weeks to three weeks late.

In giving any ideas of the prospects of the cotton crop it will be understood that September will be a critical month; more so than usual; therefore that decided talk of the cotton, cottonseed and oil supplies awaits the development of weather conditions of the month.

The compilation of the figures of the cotton crop for last year, just made, show the crop then to have been 13,539,948 bales; this compares with 11,233,847 bales as the crop of 1905 and 1906, and 13,654,029 bales, crop 1904 and 1905.

The compound trading has slacked this week, after a very good business of the week before, and which has enhanced the temper of indifference on the part of the compound makers in buying cottonseed oil. The price of the compound lard is \$8.62½ in car lots. It will be observed that the prices of pure lard are only very moderately above the prices of the compound; therefore that a buoyant pure lard would be necessary for active buying of cottonseed oil by the compound makers.

It does not appear that there will be a permanently bullish or excited market for lard until the new crop options of it are more actively taken hold of for investment, and as that disposition may be influenced by the modified corn crop.

There seems to be too much lard in Europe to expect that the near deliveries of the lard can be quickened sharply in price; nevertheless there would be no reason why lard should not have pretty firm support as to its prices.

The trading in cottonseed oil in New York does not become at all active in the way of speculation, but is narrowed to protecting a few contracts or scalping on the frequent small changes in prices. Neither a "long" or "short" interest is at all material and investing or selling by the South amounts to very little. It is that sort of a market when a large cotton crop could mar it for the future deliveries or a damaged cotton crop, through weather conditions of this month, make it for excitement; just how the cotton crop will turn out is a matter of most concern against which there is little disposition to take chances. The slightest adverse reliable news this week concerning the cotton crop has sent the new crop oil prices higher, and it looks as if they could be further stimulated if the deterioration in the cotton crop proves very marked as the month goes along. Speculation is watching closely the cotton crop news.

New York Transactions.

On the closing days' business of the previous week (August 30) the market was

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rather in the buyers' favor. The inquiries in a speculative way had subsided. There was little export demand. The bright prospects of the cotton crop tended to the disposition for slower speculative interest. There was more of a business in crude at the mills.

Sales were 300 bbls. prime yellow, September at 54½c.; 100 bbls. do. at 54½c.; 600 bbls. October at 50½c.; 200 bbls. November at 42½c.; 300 bbls. do. at 43c.

Closing "call" prices for prime yellow: September at 54@54½c.; October at 50½@51c.; November at 43@43½c.; December at 40½@41c.; January at 40@40½c.; March at 40@41c.

Off yellow, September at 47@51½c.

Good off yellow, September at 49@51½c.

Saturday, holiday.

Monday, holiday.

On Tuesday the market was very tame and favoring buyers, largely on account of dull demands and restricted export interest, together with the factor of good raw cotton crop news. September declined fully 1c., November was steady, and all other options about ¼c. lower. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, September at 53½c.; 600 bbls. November at 43½c.

Closing prices for prime yellow, September at 52½@53½c.; October at 50@50½c.; November at 43½@43½c.; December at 40@40½c.; January at 39½@40½c.; March at 39@40½c.

Off yellow, September at 48@52c.

Good off yellow, September at 48½@52c.

On Wednesday the market opened quiet and firmer. Sales of 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, September at 53½c.; 100 bbls. October at 50½c.; 100 bbls. do. at 50½c.; 800 bbls. November at 44c. There was a good deal of strength afterwards on cotton crop news. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, September at 53½c.; 100 bbls. October at 50½c.; 200 bbls. November at 44c.

Closing prices for prime yellow, September at 53½@53½c.; October at 50@50½c.; November at 44@44½c.; December at 41½@41½c.; January at 40½@41c.; March at 40½@41½c.

Off yellow and good off yellow, September at 48½@51c.

On Thursday the market opened strong and higher on deliveries to December and was firm otherwise. Sales, 300 bbls. prime yellow, October at 51c.; 100 do. 51½c.; 300 do. at 51½c.; 1,300 bbls. November at 44c.; 100 bbls. do. at 44½c.; 200 bbls. December at 41½c. Later in the day there were further advanced prices, making for the day ½@¼c. rise, especially for the deliveries this side of January. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, September at 53½c.; 300 bbls. October at 51½c.; 100 bbls. do. at 51½c.; 1,100 bbls. November at 44½c.; 1,700 bbls. do. at 44½c.; 1,100 bbls. December at 42c.; 2,000 bbls. do. at 41½c.; 1,000 bbls. January at 41c.

Closing prices for prime yellow, September at 53@53½c.; October at 51@51½c.;

November at 44½@45c.; December at 41½@42c.; January at 40½@41c.; March at 40½@41½c.

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Sept. 5.—Cottonseed oil market steady with consuming power relatively small. Sales of butter oil 44½@45 florins; prime summer yellow at 41 florins, off oil at 39 florins, all for spot deliveries.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Sept. 5.—Cottonseed oil market is steady at 67 francs for December to April, off oil.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Sept. 5.—Cottonseed oil market is somewhat easier. Quote prime summer yellow, spot, at 86 francs, December to March at 67 francs. Winter oil at 6 francs better than those prices.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Sept. 5.—Cottonseed oil market very firm. Sales of prime summer yellow, December to February at 27s. and off oil at 26½s.

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Exports of cottonseed oil from September 1 to September 4, 1907, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	Bbls.
Kingston, West Indies	57
La Guaira, Venezuela	8
Port Limon, Costa Rica	7
Total	72

From New Orleans.

Havana, Cuba	132
Marseilles, France	100
Total	232

From Newport News.

Rotterdam, Holland	62
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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

From New York.

Exports of cottonseed oil from August 28 to September 1, 1907, for the year from September 1, 1906, to September 1, 1907, and for the similar period in 1906 were as follows:

From	Sept.	Sept.
	Aug. 28, 1, 1906,	1, 1906,
	to Sept. 1, 1907,	to Sept. 1, 1907,
Port.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	5 175
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	— 60
Abo, Russia	—	20
Acajutla, Salvador	—	71 106
Adelaide, Australia	—	51
Alexandria, Egypt	—	568 2,962
Algiers, Algeria	—	7,514 3,467
Algiers, Bay, Cape Colony	—	535 409
Anapola, Honduras	—	8 20
Ancon, Italy	—	— 150
Antigua, West Indies	—	483 700
Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,606 5,880
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	23 64
Auckland, New Zealand	—	112 97
Aux Cayes, Hayti	—	15 —
Azua, West Indies	—	260 19
Bahia, Brazil	—	— 715
Barbados, West Indies	—	1,077 1,379
Barcelona, Spain	—	— 50
Beira, E. Africa	—	9 —
Belfast, Ireland	—	150 208
Berbice, British Guiana	—	84 —
Bergen, Norway	—	675 250
Berlin, Germany	—	18 —
Bissau, Port. Guiana	—	142 9
Bombay, India	—	675 81
Bone, Algeria	—	1,095 7,393
Bordeaux, France	—	100 175
Braila, Roumania	—	499 205
Bremen, Germany	—	15 —
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	61 214
Bristol, England	—	75 75
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	151	3,141 4,094
Calbarien, Cuba	—	— 107
Callao, Peru	—	12 40
Cairo, Egypt	—	— 20
Campeche, Mexico	—	5 42
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	2,006 2,795
Cardenas, Cuba	—	— 172
Cardiff, Wales	—	— 100
Cartagena, Colombia	—	2 3
Carupano, Venezuela	—	5 —
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	733 398
Ceara, Brazil	—	6 —
Champeriere, C. A.	—	9 —
Christiansia, Norway	—	525 1,405
Christiansand, Norway	—	75 150
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	10 613
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	60 47
Colon, Panama	—	1,235 1,222
Conakry, Africa	—	29 194
Constantinople, Turkey	—	135 10
Cook, New Zealand	—	50 —
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	300 945
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	225 175

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Port	Quantity	Port	Quantity
Cork, Ireland	30	Talcahuano, Chile	202
Cristobal, Panama	18	Tampico, Mexico	6
Curaçao, Leeward Islands	116	Tangier, Morocco	100
Dantzig, Germany	100	Trieste, Austria	2,216
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	2,233	Trinidad, Island of	67,037
Demerara, British Guiana	131	Tunis, Algeria	506
Dominica, W. I.	1,317	Turks Island, West Indies	350
Drontheim, Norway	24	Valetta, Malta-Island	125
Dublin, Ireland	180	Valparaiso, Chile	777
Dundee, Scotland	1,610	Venice, Italy	16,002
Dunedin, New Zealand	87	Vera Cruz, Mexico	1,457
Dunkirk, France	150	Wellington, New Zealand	188
East London, Cape Colony	44	Yokohama, Japan	182
Flume, Austria	465	Total	45
Fort de France, West Indies	1,329	Total	1,478
Fremantle, Australia	6	254,288	324,545
Galatz, Romania	2,825	From New Orleans.	
Genoa, Italy	150	Antwerp, Belgium	14,001
Georgetown, British Guiana	134	Belfast, Ireland	490
Gibara, Cuba	6	Belize, British Honduras	11
Gibraltar, Spain	3,920	Bluefields, Nicaragua	200
Glasgow, Scotland	100	Bordeaux, France	775
Gonâires, Haiti	4,057	Bremen, Germany	5,863
Göteborg, Sweden	7	Bristol, England	525
Grand Bassam, W. Africa	1,400	Christiania, Norway	600
Granada, Spain	10	Colon, Panama	512
Grenada, W. I.	37	Copenhagen, Denmark	1,625
Guadeloupe, West Indies	17	Cork, Ireland	75
Guanatamano, Cuba	3,397	Cuba	130
Guzanquillo, Ecuador	22	Dublin, Ireland	845
Han Jack, W. Africa	18	Dunkirk, France	350
Halifax, Nova Scotia	4	Genoa, Italy	802
Hamburg, Germany	2,625	Glasgow, Scotland	2,300
Hanilton, Bermuda	149	Hamburg, Germany	25,802
Havre, France	5,437	Havana, Cuba	2,908
Helsingborg, Sweden	16,927	Havre, France	12,546
Helsingfors, Finland	1,228	Hull, England	135
Hull, England	50	Liverpool, England	15,729
Inague, W. I.	125	London, England	15,825
Jeanne, Haiti	6	Manchester, England	1,149
Jamaica, W. I.	3	Marseille, France	21,200
Kingston, West Indies	44	Port Barrios, C. A.	181
Kobe, Japan	2,328	Rotterdam, Holland	104,806
Konigsberg, Germany	1,598	Swansea, Wales	50
Kostendji, Roumania	600	Tampico, Mexico	250
La Guaira, Venezuela	1,400	Trieste, Austria	200
La Libertad, Salvador	190	Venice, Italy	300
Leghorn, Italy	39	Vera Cruz, Mexico	493
Leith, Scotland	3,443	Total	233,639
Lisbon, Spain	857	205,402	From Galveston.
Liverpool, England	2,077	Antwerp, Belgium	100
London, England	5,832	Bremen, Germany	400
Lorenzo Marques, East Africa	6	Ciudad Juarez, Mexico	100
Lyttleton, New Zealand	17	Copenhagen, Denmark	800
Maceio, Brazil	434	Glasgow, Scotland	8,116
Marcoris, San Domingo	1,011	Hamburg, Germany	8,000
Malmö, Sweden	245	Havana, Cuba	435
Malta, Island of	2,497	Liverpool, England	1,000
Manchester, England	3,350	Reval, Russia	500
Manaos, Brazil	6	Rotterdam, Holland	49,912
Mazatlan, Cuba	15	Tampico, Mexico	10,507
Maracalbo, Venezuela	51	Trieste, Austria	7,400
Marcelles, France	125	Vera Cruz, Mexico	9,983
Martinique, West Indies	49,450	Total	71,747
Massawa, Arabia	11,588	From Baltimore.	
Matanzas, West Indies	57	Antwerp, Belgium	719
Mazatlan, Mexico	604	Bremen, Germany	200
Melbourne, Australia	24	Copenhagen, Denmark	150
Mexico, Mexico	107	Glasgow, Scotland	150
Mollendo, Peru	6	Hamburg, Germany	3,140
Monte Cristi, San Domingo	25	Havre, France	1,147
Montego Bay, West Indies	13	Liverpool, England	600
Montevideo, Uruguay	13	Marseille, France	200
Nagasaki, Japan	5,746	Rotterdam, Holland	5,453
Naples, Italy	549	Stockholm, Sweden	50
Newcastle, England	40	Total	200
Novitatis, Cuba	68	From Philadelphia.	
Oran, Algeria	1,372	Christiania, Norway	75
Orobo, Bolivia	45	Copenhagen, Denmark	475
Panama, Panama	117	Hamburg, Germany	612
Para, Brazil	20	Havana, Cuba	612
Paranagua, Brazil	24	Liverpool, England	600
Paysandu, Uruguay	9	Marseille, France	1,162
Pernambuco, Brazil	2,208	Rotterdam, Holland	5,453
Philippeville, Algeria	83	Stockholm, Sweden	50
Pointe-a-Pitre, West Indies	774	Total	200
Port Alegre, Brazil	5	From Savannah.	
Port Antonio, Jamaica	86	Aalesund, Norway	52
Port Au Prince, W. I.	93	Antwerp, Belgium	53
Port Cabello, Venezuela	12	Barcelona, Spain	120
Port De Paix, Haiti	5	Bergen, Norway	117
Port Limon, Costa Rica	267	Bremen, Germany	8,405
Port Louis, Mauritius	8	Christiania, Norway	8,562
Port Maria, Jamaica	18	Copenhagen, Denmark	105
Port Natal, Cape Colony	285	Drontheim, Norway	215
Port of Spain, West Indies	18	Drontheim, Norway	82
Port Said, Egypt	105	Groningen, Norway	53
Progreso, Mexico	21	Gothenberg, Sweden	5,534
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	618	Hamburg, Germany	7,062
Riga, Russia	7	Havana, Cuba	3,143
Rio Grande Do Sul, Brazil	9	Havre, France	1,147
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	9,638	Liverpool, England	600
Rosario, Argentine Republic	119	Malmö, Sweden	80
Rotterdam, Holland	23,472	Malmö, Sweden	648
St. Croix, West Indies	60	Rotterdam, Holland	55,187
St. Johns, N. F.	53	Stavanger, Norway	583
St. Kitts, West Indies	48	Stettin, Germany	54
St. Thomas, West Indies	295	Tonberg, Norway	105
Sagua, La Grande, Cuba	8	Tonberg, Norway	105
Samana, San Domingo	31	Tonberg, Norway	105
Sanchez, San Domingo	427	Tonberg, Norway	105
San Domingo City, San Domingo	2,719	Tonberg, Norway	105
San Jose, Costa Rica	14	Tonberg, Norway	105
Santiago, Cuba	1,542	Tonberg, Norway	105
Santos, Brazil	610	Tonberg, Norway	105
Santos, Brazil	4,873	Total	57,056
Savannia, Colombia	21	Total	52,988
Sekondi, West Africa	10,024	From Newport News.	
Shanghai, China	14	Amsterdam, Holland	22
Sierra Leone, Africa	27	Glasgow, Scotland	420
Southampton, England	1,224	Hamburg, Germany	460
Stavanger, Norway	170	Liverpool, England	8,000
Stettin, Germany	6,104	London, England	8,500
Stockholm, Sweden	50	Rotterdam, Holland	8,400
Sucre, Bolivia	435	Total	8,795
Swansea, Wales	29	Total	22,900
Sydney, Australia	54		

From All Other Ports.

Canada	16,599	18,602
Costa Rica	1	1
Germany	460	460
Glasgow, Scotland	300	300
Guatemala	10	10
Hamburg, Germany	200	200
Honduras	10	10
Honolulu, Hawaii	10	10
Japan	10	10
Liverpool, England	10	10
Mexico	5	5
Nova Scotia	3	3
Salvador	12	12

Total 17,000 19,180

Recapitulation.

From New York	1,475	224,288	224,845
From New Orleans	1,145	223,632	205,462
From Galveston	71,747	65,587	65,587
From Baltimore	200	11,914	11,710
From Philadelphia	1,162	717	717
From Savannah	87,056	52,068	52,068
From Newport News	3,796	32,960	32,960
From all other ports	17,000	19,180	

Total 1,678 680,701 713,290

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS EXPORTS.

Completed official figures of cottonseed products exports for the month of July and for the seven months of the year to August 1 are given herewith. The figures include exports of oil, cake and meal; linters are now included by the government statisticians in the figures of cotton exports and cannot be given separately. These totals do not of course show the quantity of cottonseed oil which figures in exports of such allied products as lard compounds, oleomargarine, etc. The figures follow:

	July, 1907.	July, 1906.
Cottonseed oil, gals.	1,240,027	1,646,805
Value	\$684,500	\$601,707
Cottonseed, oilcake and meal, lbs.	44,329,113	23,988,010
Value	\$365,700	\$311,630

For the seven months ending with July:

	This Year.	Last Year.
Cottonseed oil, gals.	26,124,940	24,949,266
Value	\$11,329,569	\$8,165,495
Cottonseed, oilcake and meal, lbs.	784,928,500	551,497,943
Value	\$9,676,451	\$6,725,035

COTTON OIL AGENCY IN FRANCE.

A business man in France writes that, being in touch with all the importers of cottonseed oil in his country as broker and agent, he would like the addresses of American firms dealing in this commodity. Information concerning him may be secured by applying to the Bureau of Manufacturers, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., referring to No. 1,375.

Want a good position? Watch page 48 for the chances offered there.

JULIAN FIELD		
Broker in Cottonseed Products,		
Fuller's Earth and Fer-		
tilizing Materials		
ATLANTA, GA.		

JULIUS DAVIDSON		
Broker and Commission Merchant		
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS		
COTTONSEED OIL		
808 and 809 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.		

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,		
Merchandise Brokers		
AND DEALERS IN		
Cotton Seed Products		
32 N. Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.		

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The cattle receipts are running large again this week and the increase is almost entirely in branded cattle and especially in light weight stock. On this account the hide market is dull on light and extreme Texas steers and branded cows with stocks of these accumulating, while everything else is held steady at the same prices as were established by sales last week. Packers claim that there is more inquiry from outside tanners for their old hides, and one of the big packers is reported to be now pretty well cleaned up on his February and March native steers at Chicago, Kansas City and New York. Native steers of late salting continue steady at 14c. with no further trading reported in these to-day. Texas steers are quiet. Heavy Texas are considered steady at 13c. and in fair demand, but light and extreme Texas are dull and accumulating and considered weak at 11½c. for light and 10½c. for extremes. One big packer has sold 1,800 heavy Texas alone at 13c. Butt brands are held at 12c., but there are no sales, as buyers consider the asking price for these proportionately above the rest of the market. Colorados are steady at 11c. and the recent good trading in these has cleaned up most of the packers on late salting. The kill, however, is larger at present of Colorados than of butt brands. Branded cows are still weak, but remain steady for the present at 10c., at which price 3,000 have been sold by the same packer who sold the heavy Texas noted above. Native cows are quiet, but still held at unchanged prices, with 12½c. asked for heavy and 12c. for light. Native and branded bulls continue nominal with no sales.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There has been a fair amount of trading of late as per sales previously noted of special selections of hides, but in regular stock the market is quiet. The special selection hides sold were in most instances for future delivery and at special prices. Buffs on a regular selection are in small demand and not quotable at the outside at over 10½c., notwithstanding reported sales of special selections of late, including hides under 40 pounds, at 10½c. or possibly 10½c. No sales of account have been reported in the market to-day, but receipts are light and supplies of short haired stock are moderate. The weakness of the market at outside points and the free offerings of hides

from many points East and West prevents the situation here from showing any material improvement, notwithstanding recent large sales of packer hides and the fact that Chicago dealers all talk of the market being better. The Ohio buff market is weak, with prime lots freely offered at 10c. and some sales of such hides recently at as low as 10c. A Southern Ohio dealer is offering two cars of mixed hides and asks 10c. for No. 1 buffs, extremes and heavy cows that average 47 pounds, but wants 9½c. for the No. 2 hides in these. The heavy steers in this lot are offered at 11c. and 10c., and the heavy bulls at 9½c. and 8½c. Heavy cows are in moderate supply here and are inquired for at 10@10½c. according to lots, but no sales are reported. Extremes are in small supply and regular lots here are steady at 10½c. Heavy steers are still neglected and nominal at around 11c., and heavy bulls are also nominal at 9½c. and 8½c. for regular lots. Branded hides are especially dull and weak owing to the recent sharp declines in packer branded hides.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues quiet with dealers holding steady and buyers still holding off. No sales of account are reported and offerings are light. Chicago and choice outside city skins continue to be held at 15c., ordinary outside cities, 14½c. and countries, 14½@14½c. Mixed lots of kips are quotable at 11c., and deacons \$1.05 @1.07½ and 85c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Offerings in the packer market are light and prices rule steady at \$1.10@1.15 for pulling shearlings and \$1.20 for lambs. The country market is unchanged.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—No sales have been made in nearly a month, but the stock here only amounts to about 40,000 hides. Prices are purely nominal all around.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—There continues to be a fair demand. One of the packers here is reported to have sold a car of bulls at 10c., and a packer located here and in New Jersey has cleaned out his holding of cows and native and branded bulls, but little is known concerning transactions made by this packer. It is understood this packer had 1,500 bulls and 3,000 cows.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Regular lots of New York state hides are offered here at 9½c. flat and some buyers are refusing to bid over 9½c. for these, having secured some lots recently at that figure. One car of choice New York state cows has been sold here at 10½c. and 9½c. on selection. Some parties are predicting that the offerings of cow hides this fall will be unusually large on account of the short heavy crop throughout New York state and a good part of Canada, which will cause many farmers to dispose of their cows rather than go to the expense of wintering them. Calfskins are somewhat easier, and it is reported that a car of New York city skins has been sold at \$1.35, \$1.70 and \$1.90.

HORSE HIDES.—The market continues dull and weak with outside city fronts quot-

able at a range of \$2.75@2.85 and 20-inch and up butts are held around \$1.45@1.50 and best bids, \$1.35@1.40. Advices from London state that 500,000 dry Russian horse hides of around 16 lbs. average are offered there at 13 shillings and similar stock last year brought 19½s.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.—It is reported that a good part of the holdings now at the Nijimi Fair are in the hands of speculators and that most recent sales there of late have been from one dealer to another. Viatka calfskins, including 25 per cent. lands, are reported offered at 40½c. f.o.b. Libau. Russian horse fronts, 9@10 lbs., are quotable around \$2.15.

Boston.

Buffs are inactive, but several cars of choice Ohio hides are reported sold at 10%@10½c. There are bids of 11c. for Ohio extremes. Southerns dull, 8½@8½c.

New York Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues very quiet; no farther sales have been reported. Large tanners are keeping entirely out of the market. There is no demand for bulls; in fact, they are a drug on the market at the present time. Quotations: Native steers, 60 lbs. and up, short haired, 10½c.; No. 2s, 9½c.; No. 1 light steers and cows, 9½@9½c.; No. 2s, 8½c.; No. 1 bulls, 8½c.; No. 2s, 7@8c.

CALFSKINS.—Calfskins are ruling quiet and very little trade is being done generally.

Chicago Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market shows a slight improvement, but dealers and tanners generally are not inclined to be liberal buyers. Quotations: Steer hides, strictly short haired No. 1s, 10½c.; No. 2s, 1c. less; light steers, cows and buffs, 10c.; No. 2s, 1c. less; bulls, 9½@9½c.; No. 2s, 1c. less.

CALFSKINS.—The market is quiet. Most of the buyers are out of the market on account of the decline of prices in Europe. Quotations: 8 to 15 lbs., 13c.; No. 2s, 1½c. less; kips, 15 to 25 lbs., 9½c.; No. 2s, 3½c. less; deacons, No. 1s, 70c.; No. 2s, 60c.

HIDE SLUMP IS OVER.

In discussing the hide market situation Hide & Leather of Chicago said last week: "The decline in hide prices was sensational but it is now realized that quotations last year were too high, and that the limit was reached. Hides and skins at the lowest rates offered are by no means cheap, and indeed present prices when compared with those ruling a few years ago are phenomenally high. There were large sales this week of both packer and country hides and skins, and it is believed the turning point has been reached and that under the operation of the law of supply and demand, prices are likely to harden to some extent."

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with Retsof usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA. or CHICAGO

EMIL KOHN

Buyer of

Calfskins and Hides

Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

The Highest Prices

Warehouse: 90 Gold Street Office: 150 Nassau St., New York

Chicago Section

Monday, September 2, being Labor Day, the Chicago Board of Trade was closed.

The National Box Company will build a two-story warehouse to cost \$15,000 at 38th street and Center avenue.

Henry J. Seiter has been "doing" Canada the past few weeks—probably as capable a man as could be sent there.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, August 31, averaged 7.20 cents per pound.

"How to Be Happy Though Married" was the text chosen by the Rev. A. C. Dixon, Moody Church, last Sunday, for his sermon. Hum!

Dr. Wiley, who likes to say striking things, declares it is just as easy to live one hundred years as ten—hundred, he no doubt meant to add.

The Bureau of Corporations is said to be looking for a lumber trust in the backwoods of Michigan and Wisconsin. Appropriate location all right.

The will of the late Nelson Morris is said to dispose of \$20,000,000, but will not be made public until it is probated, which will be about September 24.

Barney Pehaw may think he's smart, taking a fall out of the American woman, but he'll "get his" sure. Remember the old pothob? "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned."

If you want a perfect floor in any department of your packinghouse write the Standard Asphalt Company, First National Bank Building, Chicago, for particulars of their superior mastic flooring.

E. W. Kidson, for many years in charge of the Anglo-American Provision Company's city business, and now vice-president and general manager of the International Egg Carrier and Paper Company, Newark, N. J., was in the city during the week. Business good, he says.

Consul General W. H. Michael, of Calcutta, says that white people in India should wear dark silk underwear with white material over, eat little meat, avoid alcoholic drinks, sleep under an overhead electric fan, and take a short sleep in the afternoon. Above all, don't worry. Say! what's the matter with that dope working in this United States, eh?

PACKING HOUSE AND MARKET AUDITS

Accounting, Factory Cost, Payroll and Time-Keeping systems designed and installed.
SPECIAL AND PERIODICAL AUDITS MADE
THE CENTRAL AUDIT CO.
211 Royal Insurance Bldg., Chicago
We are practical Packing House Accountants.

What with Japan's jingoes bleating about licking us, H. Dink's renunciation of "De Foist," "Cap." Streeter's squadron sighted on the Calumet, the teamsters' ultimato to the packers, Rottenfellow's horrible predictions, the attempted colonization of Bubbly Creek, the demoralization of Brayton, and then some, we are sure headed for a hot place all right, if it don't rain.

Cure for unruly hair: First of all "the hair" must be well groomed or shofered. Don't be afraid to shampoo it too often. When arranging "the hair" keep it in place with guy ropes. As a tonic use salts of tartar, carbonate of potash, cochineal, ammonia, essence of rose, glycerine and disintegrated Bubbly Creek Water. Moisten "the hair" with this every night, and in a few weeks it will look like a tenpenny nail. W. B. D., please note.

The Fairbank Canning Company has purchased twenty acres between Ashland avenue and Loomis street, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, from the estate of James D. Lehmer of Cincinnati, O. The consideration was \$136,476.90, or at the rate of \$7,000 an acre. The same interests had previously purchased another twenty acres from the same estate. The first tract is north of and adjoining the recent purchase. The north twenty acres is occupied by the Morris packing house. The present purchase brings the entire forty acres between Forty-third and Forty-fifth streets, Loomis street and Ashland avenue, under control of the Morris interests.

MEAT SHIPMENTS IN JULY.

Principal internal commerce movements during July, as reported to the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, show on the whole, a larger volume than the corresponding movements of a year ago. Arrivals of live stock at seven interior primary markets during July aggregated 3,313,065 head, a total in excess of like figures for the two preceding months, as well as of the July figures in 1906 and 1905, of 3,046,479 and 2,798,639 head, respectively. As compared with July, 1906, receipts, all cities, with the exception of St. Paul, show larger totals, the gains being most notable in the case of Kansas City, St. Louis and Sioux City. Larger receipts as compared with 1906 figures are shown in the case of cattle, 783,869 head, as against 690,796; calves, 85,087, compared with 78,715; and hogs, 1,777,845, as compared

with 1,537,780 head, while the number of sheep, horses, and mules received during the month is considerably below the 1906 figures.

Receipts at the same cities for the first seven months of the year, 23,365,307 head, are also in excess of the corresponding 1906 and 1905 figures of 23,073,573 and 22,197,854 head, respectively, gains being shown by all cities except Chicago and St. Paul.

Shipments of packinghouse products from Chicago during July totaled 203,001,111 pounds, compared with 205,881,032 pounds and 195,668,804 pounds shipped during July, 1906 and 1905, respectively. For the first time a comparison of the monthly 1907 figures with those for 1906 shows gains in the shipments of some important meat products. Thus, shipments of pickled beef for the month were 3,279,600 pounds, compared with 2,081,600 pounds shipped during July, 1906; canned meats, 8,979,600 pounds, compared with 4,830,975 pounds shipped during July, 1906, and 8,732,550 pounds shipped during July, 1905; cured meats, 62,544,269 pounds, compared with 60,064,898 pounds shipped during July, 1906; lard, 33,457,279 pounds, compared with 29,065,611 pounds.

Losses, as compared with July, 1906, figures, are shown in the shipments of the following food products: Fresh beef, 77,020,047 pounds, compared with 90,034,429 pounds; and pork, 2,037,200 pounds, compared with 2,605,200 pounds. The July shipments of canned meats are larger than any monthly shipments since June, 1906, with the exception of October, 1906, when 9,074,550 pounds were shipped.

Figures for the seven months of the year, 1,428,750,567 pounds, while below the corresponding 1906 figures of 1,691,887,602 pounds, show a slight increase over the 1905 figures of 1,414,250,902 pounds. The shipments of canned meats for the seven months, 40,759,800 pounds, are about 50 per cent below like shipments in 1906. Eastbound trunk-line movements of provisions from Chicago and Chicago Junction points during the five weeks ending July, 112,007 tons, show a considerable improvement over the corresponding 1906 figures of 89,036 tons, being even larger than the July, 1905, figures of 103,107 tons. Figures for thirty-one weeks of the season, 603,216 tons, are, however, much below the corresponding 1906 and 1905 figures of 839,717 tons and 774,902 tons, respectively.

THE DAVIDSON COMMISSION CO.

Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago

Brokers in MEATS, LARD, TALLOW,
Grease, Packinghouse By-Products, Cottonseed
Oil and Fertilizer Materials

Simplex Sausage Seasoning

A New York Patent
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HARRY HELLER & CO., CHICAGO

SAUSAGE BAGS HAM AND BACON COVERS

Any shape and material

Write us for samples and prices

NEUBURGER MANUFACTURING CO.

100 Franklin St., Chicago

THE NELSON MORRIS FUNERAL.

As related in the last issue of The National Provisioner, the funeral ceremonies over the remains of Nelson Morris, the last of the three pioneers of the American packinghouse industry, took place on Thursday, August 29, at the family residence on Indiana avenue, Chicago, and later at the Abraham Lincoln Center, an institution in which the dead man had taken a great interest.

The Morris packinghouses all over the country closed during the funeral ceremonies, and evidences of mourning were observed at other packing plants as well. The hour was observed at points thousands of miles apart.

At the Morris home the body of the packer reposed in a plain coffin of solid mahogany. Flowers of every kind were massed around it. There were immense floral pieces—columns, wreaths, pillows and sprays. The one of these which attracted most notice was a representation of the gateway marking the main entrance to the stockyards, which had been sent by the Chicago employees of Morris & Company. The piece was ten feet broad and six feet high and the words "Union Stockyards" were traced in blue flowers on a groundwork of white roses.

Relatives, near and distant, to the number of more than 100, arrived in automobiles and carriages, and the doors to the residence were kept open until the hour for the simple ceremony to begin. Then they were closed and without formality or preamble the Rev. Tobias Schanfarber, rabbi of the Jewish congregation at 33d street and Indiana avenue, rose and in Hebrew first and then in English repeated the 90th psalm, and then again in Hebrew, followed by the English translation, a meditation on the death of Mr. Morris.

As the last words fell from his lips the active pallbearers arose and took their places by the casket. They were: George Chandler, Siegel Hess, T. E. Wilson, C. H. Macfarland, George Monarque, J. F. Appell, St. Louis, Mo., P. J. O'Neill, William Cassell, St. Louis, Mo., C. E. Davis, L. H. Heyman, O. J. Francis, R. Oesterle.

As they stood there those who had witnessed the brief ceremony moved toward the coffin to look on the face of the dead man. Then the coffin was lifted by the pallbearers and borne from the house. It was moved at once to Lincoln Center, followed only by carriages in which rode the pallbearers and the members of the immediate family. The large floral tributes were sent to the cemetery and banked around the mausoleum. The others were sent at once to various hospitals.

The broad entrance to Lincoln Center and the big staircase leading to All Souls' Church on the second floor were decorated simply with palms, ferns and myrtle. A vast throng had assembled, its numbers swollen by the closing of the stockyards plant of Morris & Company, and the store of Rothschild & Company. These stood with bared heads and watched the coffin as it was carried into the building, followed by the widow, the two sons, Edward and Ira N. Morris, and the two daughters, Mrs. Maurice L. Rothschild and Mrs. H. C. Schwab.

At the services at Lincoln Center there was a crowd of 6,000 persons. A squad of park policemen and a similar squad of city

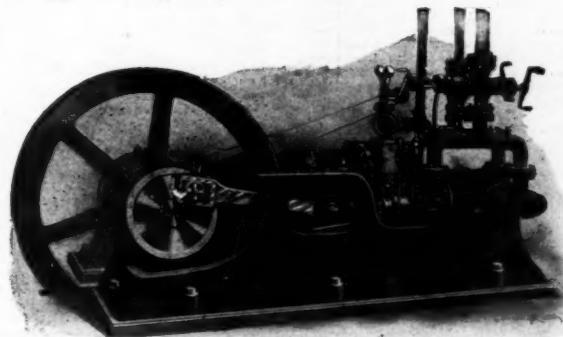
policemen formed a semi-military guard, "Red" Murphy, a policeman who has stood for twenty years in Exchange avenue, in the middle of the stockyards, and who was a personal friend of the packer, was there at his own request.

Arthur Dunham, organist at Sinai Temple, played a selection on the organ and a quartet sung "Lead, Kindly Light." Then the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones began his address. "A great captain of industry has fallen," said Mr. Jones. "One widely known in the circles of commerce, trade and traffic of the world. It is a far cry from the little cottage in Ger-

many to this captaincy, but human nature leads its own way through strange courses. We are here to-day to rejoice in that wealth which escapes the accountants' books. Three-score years ago he left a little German village and met the great extreme and undeveloped possibilities in the great city of Chicago."

After the ceremonies the funeral train took the party to Rosehill cemetery, where the body was deposited in the Morris mausoleum. Exercises here were conducted by the Masonic lodge of which Mr. Morris was a member for many years.

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CHAMPION FAT CUTTING MACHINE

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LARD, DAIRY
PRODUCTS, ETC.**

A good opportunity for an enterprising house to get into touch with British consumers.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Monday, Aug. 26...	23,055	1,914	22,625	20,038
Tuesday, Aug. 27...	6,548	2,805	12,165	24,238
Wednesday, Aug. 28...	19,234	2,187	29,344	21,128
Thursday, Aug. 29...	3,170	890	28,090	23,897
Friday, Aug. 30...	1,600	438	16,807	9,437
Saturday, Aug. 31...	909	419	12,910	3,332

Total last week... 36,516 8,643 121,941 102,990
 Previous week... 54,424 7,674 115,830 68,695
 Cor. week 1906... 65,759 8,761 128,064 105,487
 Cor. week 1905... 77,077 8,645 104,803 94,873

SHIPMENTS.
 Monday, Aug. 26... 7,985 125 7,374 4,599
 Tuesday, Aug. 27... 3,537 265 3,177 6,002
 Wednesday, Aug. 28... 5,909 159 6,748 5,836
 Thursday, Aug. 29... 3,812 183 5,420 10,974
 Friday, Aug. 30... 2,415 91 4,880 7,690
 Saturday, Aug. 31... 311 48 2,895 1,453

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.
 Cattle Calves Hogs Sheep
 Year to date... 2,002,879 314,154 5,615,807 2,554,582
 Year ago... 449,596 263,085 3,094,253 2,880,119

(Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points):
 Week ending August 31... 409,000
 Week previous... 369,000
 Year ago... 382,000
 Two years ago... 357,000
 Year to August 31... 16,959,000
 Same period 1906... 16,048,000
 Same period 1905... 15,931,600

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

Cattle Hogs Sheep
 Week August 31, 1907... 186,500 285,800 210,600
 Week ago... 181,500 273,100 142,200
 Year ago... 180,500 281,500 221,500
 Two years ago... 203,100 231,800 207,200

Total this year... 5,624,000 12,676,000 5,574,000
 Total last year... 5,278,000 12,424,000 6,007,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending August 31, 1907.

	23,200
Armour & Co.	23,200
Swift & Co.	17,400
Anglo-American	5,100
Boyd-Lunham	5,000
H. Boore & Co.	2,900
Continental, P. G.	3,400
Hammond & Co.	4,100
Morris & Co.	7,700
Roberts & Oake	2,800
S. & S.	8,800
Western Packing Co.	5,100
Omaha Packing Co.	2,800
Other packers	10,000

Totals... 98,300
 Week ago... 91,900
 Year ago... 104,000
 Two years ago... 71,700
 Total for year... 4,250,000

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.
 Cattle Hogs Sheep Lamb

Week August 31, 1907... \$0.10 \$0.03 \$0.15 \$0.60
 Previous week... 0.25 0.39 0.50 0.70
 Year ago... 0.50 0.68 0.50 0.70
 Two years ago... 0.35 0.55 0.30 0.70
 Three years ago... 0.00 0.37 0.35 0.55

CATTLE. *Bill Asked.*

Good to prime steers... \$0.50 to \$0.75
 Fair to good steers... 0.75 to 0.50
 Inferior, to plain steers... 0.50 to 0.30
 Range steers... 0.75 to 0.50
 Texas steers... 0.25 to 0.50
 Plain to fancy cows... 0.50 to 0.50
 Plain to fancy yearlings... 0.00 to 0.15
 Plain to fancy heifers... 0.75 to 0.50
 Good to choice feeders... 0.00 to 0.40
 Fair to choice steers... 0.00 to 0.25
 Good cutting and fair beef cows... 0.50 to 0.75
 Common to good canning cows... 1.00 to 2.25
 Common to choice bulls... 2.70 to 5.00
 Calves, common to fair... 0.00 to 0.25
 Calves, good to fancy... 0.25 to 0.50

BOVINE.

Heavy packing sows, 250 lbs. and up... \$5.00 to 5.50
 Choice to prime heavy shipping hams... 5.50 to 6.00
 Mixed packers, with barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up... 5.85 to 6.10
 Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up... 6.05 to 6.35
 Choice to light barrows and smooth sows, 155 to 190 lbs... 6.35 to 6.55
 Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs... 5.25 to 5.75
 Throw-outs, all weights... 4.00 to 5.25
 Pigs, 60 to 90 lbs... 5.25 to 6.00
 Pigs, 90 to 135 lbs... 5.75 to 6.15

SHEEP.

Good to prime wethers... \$5.25 to 5.75
 Fair to good wethers... 5.00 to 5.25
 Good to prime ewes... 5.25 to 5.50
 Good to prime native lambs... 5.25 to 7.25
 Fair to good native lambs... 6.20 to 6.50
 Range lambs... 6.75 to 7.50
 Range wethers... 5.00 to 5.25
 Ewes... 4.75 to 5.25
 Feeding lambs... 5.25 to 7.10
 Cull lambs... 5.00 to 5.50
 Bucks and stags... 3.50 to 5.50
 Yearlings... 5.50 to 6.00
 Breeding ewes... 5.30 to 6.50

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1907.

PORK (Per bbl.)—

	Open	High	Low	Close
September	\$15.45	\$15.50	\$15.45	\$15.50
October	15.62 1/2	15.65	15.62 1/2	15.65
January	15.80	15.87 1/2	15.80	15.87 1/2

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—

	Open	High	Low	Close
September	8.07 1/2	9.00	8.87 1/2	8.87 1/2
October	9.07 1/2	9.12 1/2	9.02 1/2	9.05
January	8.73	8.77 1/2	8.75	8.77 1/2

RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

	September	October	January
September	8.52 1/2	8.60	8.52 1/2
October	8.67 1/2	8.72 1/2	8.67 1/2
January	8.12 1/2	8.15	8.12 1/2

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1907.

Holiday—no market.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1907.

PORK (Per bbl.)—

	September	October	January
September	\$15.50	\$15.45	\$15.42 1/2
October	15.70	15.65	15.62 1/2
January	15.87 1/2	15.82 1/2	15.82 1/2

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—

	September	October	January
September	8.87 1/2	8.92 1/2	8.87 1/2
October	9.02 1/2	9.05	9.02 1/2
January	8.82 1/2	8.82 1/2	8.75

RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

	September	October	January
September	8.52 1/2	8.55	8.52 1/2
October	8.65	8.67 1/2	8.65
January	8.17 1/2	8.17 1/2	8.12 1/2

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1907.

PORK (Per bbl.)—

	September	October	January
September	\$15.50	\$15.50	\$15.50
October	15.67 1/2	15.75	15.67 1/2
January	15.95	16.10	15.90

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—

	September	October	January
September	8.95	9.00	8.95
October	9.07 1/2	9.15	9.07 1/2
January	8.82 1/2	8.82 1/2	8.80

RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

	September	October	January
September	8.60	8.60	8.57 1/2
October	8.70	8.72 1/2	8.65
January	8.17 1/2	8.27 1/2	8.25

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1907.

PORK (Per bbl.)—

	September	October	January
September	\$15.45	\$15.45	\$15.45
October	15.80	15.60	15.65
January	15.82 1/2	15.95	15.80

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—

	September	October	January
September	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00
October	9.20	9.20	9.10
January	9.00	9.00	8.75

RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

	September	October	January
September	8.65	8.65	8.57 1/2
October	8.70	8.72 1/2	8.65
January	8.27 1/2	8.27 1/2	8.10

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1907.

PORK (Per bbl.)—

	September	October	January
September	\$15.45	\$15.45	\$15.45
October	15.70	15.95	15.70
January	15.70	15.95	15.95

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—

	September	October	January
September	8.97	9.15	8.95
October	8.75	8.85	8.72
January	8.67	8.70	8.62

RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

	September	October	January
September	8.67	8.70	8.62
October	8.70	8.72	8.65
January	8.15	8.27	8.07

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1907.

PORK (Per bbl.)—

	September	October	January
September	\$15.45	\$15.45	\$15.45
October	15.70	15.95	15.70
January	15.70	15.95	15.95

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—

	September	October	January
September	8.97	9.15	8.95
October	8.75	8.85	8.72
January	8.67	8.70	8.62

RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

	September	October	January
September	8.67	8.70	8.62
October	8.70	8.72	8.65
January	8.15	8.27	8.07

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1907.

PORK (Per bbl.)—

	September	October	January
September	\$15.45	\$15.45	\$15.45
October	15.70	15.95	15.70
January	15.70	15.95	15.95

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—

	September	October	January
September	8.97	9.15	8.95
October	8.75	8.85	8.72
January	8.67	8.70	8.62

RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

	September	October	January
September	8.67	8.70	8.62
October	8.70	8.72	8.65
January	8.15	8.27	8.07

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1907.

PORK (Per bbl.)—

	September	October	January
September	\$15.45	\$15.45	\$15.45
October	15.70	15.95	15.70
January	15.70	15.95	15.95

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—

	September	October	January
September	8.97	9.15	8.95
October	8.75	8.85	8.72
January	8.67	8.70	8.62

RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

	September	October	January
September	8.67	8.70	8.62
October	8.70	8.72	8.65
January	8.15	8.27	8.07

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1907.

PORK (Per bbl.)—

	September	October	January
September	\$15.45	\$15.45	\$15.45
October	15.70	15.95	15.70
January	15.70	15.95	15.95

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—

	September	October	January
September	8.97	9.15	8.95
October	8.75	8.85	8.72
January	8.67	8.70	8.62

RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

	September	October	January
September	8.67	8.70	8.62
October	8.70	8.72	8.65
January	8.15	8.27	8.07

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1907.

PORK

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

Carcass Beef.

Good Native Steers.....	9 1/2
Western Steers.....	8 1/2
Native Steers, Medium.....	8 1/2
Heifers, Good.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Western Cows.....	8 1/2
Hind Quarters.....	2.25 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters.....	.150 under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chuck.....	6% @ 7
Cow Chuck.....	5 1/2
Boneless Chuck.....	4 1/2
Medium Plates.....	8 3/4
Steer Plates.....	8 3/4
Cow Rounds.....	8 3/4
Steer Rounds.....	8 3/4
Cow Loin, Medium.....	12 1/2
Steer Loin, Heavy.....	18
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	22
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	20
Strip Loin.....	8 1/2
Sirloin Butts.....	12 1/2
Shoulder Clods.....	8
Rolls.....	11
Rump Butts.....	8 1/2
Trimmings.....	4 1/2
Shank.....	4
Cow Ribs, Heavy.....	12
Cow Ribs, Common Light.....	8
Steer Ribs, Light.....	14 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	16
Loin Ends, steer—native.....	11
Loin Ends, cow.....	10
Hanging Tenderloins.....	5
Flank Steak.....	10

Beef Offal.

Livers.....	3 1/2
Hearts.....	5
Tongues.....	12
Sweetbreads.....	18
Ox Tail, per lb.....	4 1/2
Fresh Tripe—plain.....	2 1/2
Brains.....	4
Kidneys, each.....	4
Brains.....	8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal.....	7
Light Carcass.....	8
Good Carcass.....	10 @ 11
Medium Saddles.....	11 @ 12
Good Saddles.....	12
Medium Racks.....	8
Good Racks.....	9

Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....	4
Sweetbreads.....	50
Plucks.....	30
Heads, each.....	15

Lambs.

Medium Caul.....	11
Good Caul.....	11 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs.....	18
Saddles Caul.....	12
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	14
Caul Lamb Saddles.....	19
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	10
Lamb Racks, per pair.....	10
Lamb Tongues, each.....	3
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	9
Good Sheep.....	9 1/2
Medium Saddles.....	11
Good Saddles.....	11 1/2
Medium Racks.....	8
Good Racks.....	8 1/2
Mutton Legs.....	11
Mutton Stew.....	6
Mutton Loin.....	11
Sheep Tongues, each.....	3
Sheep Heads, each.....	5

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins.....	13
Leaf Lard.....	3 1/2
Tenderloins.....	21
Spare Ribs.....	7
Butts.....	10 1/2
Hocks.....	6
Trimmings.....	6 1/2
Tails.....	4
Snoots.....	4
Pigs' Feet.....	4
Pigs' Heads.....	5 1/2
Blade Bones.....	4 1/2
Cheek Meat.....	4
Hog Plucks.....	2
Neck Bones.....	8 1/2
Skinned Shoulders.....	21/2
Pork Hearts.....	2 1/2
Pork Kidneys.....	2 1/2
Pork Tongues.....	7
Silp Bones.....	3 1/2
Tail Bones.....	4
Brains.....	3
Backfat.....	3 1/2
Hams.....	12 @ 14
Calas.....	8 1/2
Bellies.....	12
Shoulders.....	8 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	6
Bologna large, long, round and cloth.....	6
Choice Bologna.....	7 1/2

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Viennas.....	8
Frankfurters.....	8
Blood, Liver and Headcheese.....	7
Tongue.....	8 1/2
White Tongue.....	8 1/2
Minced Sausage.....	8 1/2
Prepared Sausage.....	10
New England Sausage.....	10
Compressed Luncheon Sausage.....	10
Special Compressed Ham.....	10
Berliner Sausage.....	8 1/2
Boneless Sausage.....	14
Oxford Sausage.....	14
Polish Sausage.....	7 1/2
Garlic.....	7 1/2
Smoked Sausage.....	8
Farm Sausage.....	13
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	8
Pork Sausage, short link.....	8
Special Prepared Sausage.....	9
Boneless Pig's Feet.....	8 1/2
Hams, Bologna.....	8

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry.....	—
German Salami, Medium Dry.....	15
Holsteiner.....	12
Mettwurst, New.....	13
Farmer.....	13
Italian Salami, New.....	20
Monarque Cervelat.....	—

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50.....	\$4.50
Smoked Pork, 2-20.....	4.00
Bologna, 1-50.....	3.50
Bologna, 2-20.....	3.00
Frankfurt, 1-50.....	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20.....	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pig's Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	6.85
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	10.00
Pickled Pig's Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels.....	34.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.37 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.45
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case.....	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	\$11.50
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.....	11.60
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.....	22.00
2-3 and 10-lb. tins.....	1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200 lb. bbls.....	11.50
Plate Beef.....	11.00
Extra Mess Beef.....	9.00
Prime Mess Beef.....	9.50
Beef Hams.....	—
Bump Butts.....	12.00
Mess Pork.....	16.50
Mess Pork, Clear Fat Backs.....	15.50
Family Back Pork.....	17.50
Bean Pork.....	13.25

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb. tcs.....	10 1/2
Pure lard.....	9 1/2
Lard, substitute, tcs.....	9
Lard, compound.....	8 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	61
Barrels, 1/2 doz. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 doz. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 to 1 doz. over tierces.....	16

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color.....	9 @ 16
DRY SALT MEATS.	(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 less.)
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.....	10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 15@20 avg.....	10
Rib Bellies, 14@16 avg.....	10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 15@20 avg.....	9 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.....	7 1/2
Regular Plates.....	7 1/2
Short Clears.....	6 1/2
Butts.....	6 1/2
Bacon meat, 1/4 to 1/2 more.....	6 1/2

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.....	14 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.....	14
Skinned Hams.....	14
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.....	8 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.....	8 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	20
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.....	13 1/2
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 8@4 avg.....	17 1/2
English Bacon, wide, 12@14 avg.....	15
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.....	13
Dried Beef Sets.....	15 1/2
Dried Beef Insides.....	17 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	17 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides.....	18
Regular Boiled Hams.....	18
Smoked Hams.....	19
Regular Boiled Hams.....	19
Dried Calas.....	14 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	20
Cooked Rolled Shoulders.....	14 1/2

HORNS, HOOFs AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65@70 lbs. average.....	\$27.50
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	24.5
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit.....	24.5
Ground tankage, 12%.....	24.50 @ 2.55
Ground tankage, 11% per unit.....	24.50 @ 2.47 1/2
Ground tankage, 10% per unit.....	24.50 @ 2.47 1/2
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%.....	23.80
Ground tankage, 8 and 35%.....	19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	25.00
Ground shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton.....	68.75
Ground shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton.....	77.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton.....	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton.....	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash.....	8 1/2

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.65@6.50
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.75@5.55
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@4.65
Oxen and stags.....	2.50@5.25
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.50@4.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.15@6.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.25@9.50
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@8.00
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	6.00@7.75
Live calves, culs, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@5.50
Live calves, skimmilk, per 100 lbs.....	3.75@4.00
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	2.75@3.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	7.60@8.25
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.40
Live lambs, culs, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@6.00
Live sheep, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.75
Live sheep, culs, per 100 lbs.....	2.00@3.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.00@7.10
Hogs, medium.....	6.70
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7.40@7.50
Pigs.....	6.70
Rough.....	6.00@6.20

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.	
Choice native heavy.....	611
Choice native light.....	10 @10%
Common to fair native.....	81/2 @ 9%

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	10% @ 11
Choice native light.....	9% @ 10%
Native, common to fair.....	9% @ 9%
Choice Western, heavy.....	6 9/16
Choice Western, light.....	6 9/16
Common to fair Texas.....	71/2 @ 8%
Good to choice heifers.....	71/2 @ 8
Common to fair heifers.....	6 7/8
Choice cows.....	6 7/8
Common to fair cows.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 7/8
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 7/8
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	6 6

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 13 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2, 10c. per lb.; No. 3, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 14 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2, 11c. per lb.; No. 3, 10c. per lb.; No. 1 chuck, 8 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 chuck, 7c. per lb.; No. 3 chuck, 6s. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 10c. per lb.; No. 2, 8c. per lb.; No. 3, 7c. per lb.	
DRESSED CALVES.	
Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	18 @14
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	12 @13
Western calves.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Western calves, fair to good.....	10% @ 11
Western calves, common.....	9 1/2 @ 10

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	610%
Hogs, heavy.....	6 8/16
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	6 9/16
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	6 9/16
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	6 9/16

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	613 1/2
Spring lambs, good.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Yearling lambs.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	6 11
Sheep, medium to good.....	10 @ 10%
Sheep, culs.....	9 @ 9 1/2

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs., avg.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked hams, heavy.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked Picnics, light.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	6 @ 9 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	15 1/2 @ 16
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	15 @ 15 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	15 @ 15 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15 @ 16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, hens (ave. best).....	15 @ 16
Western, hens and toms mixed (ave. best).....	15 @ 16
Western, fair to good.....	13 @ 14
Broilers—Phila., 3 to 4 lbs., pair, per lb.....	22 @ 26
Penn., 3 to 4 per pair, per lb.....	18 @ 19
Western, dry-picked.....	15 @ 15 1/2
Western, scalded.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Powis—Western, dry-picked, choice.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	13 @ 14
Western, scalded, choice.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	12 @ 14
Southwestern, best lots, straight.....	14 @ 14
Southwestern, poor to medium.....	12 @ 14
Other Poultry—	
Old cocks, dry-picked.....	10 1/2
Old cocks, scalded.....	10 1/2
Ducks, spring, L. I. and Eastern.....	16 @ 16 1/2
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	3.50 @ 3.75
Squabs, prime white, 9 lbs. to dozen.....	3.00 @ 3.25
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to dozen, per dozen.....	2.75
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to dozen, per dozen.....	2.25
Squabs, prime white, 6 1/2 lbs. to doz.	1.75 @ 2.00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	1.25
Squabs, culs, per dozen.....	1.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb.....	16
Fowls, per lb.....	14 1/2
Roosters, young, per lb.....	9 1/2
Roosters, old, per lb.....	9 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	18
L. I. ducks, per lb.....	14
Ducks, Western, per lb.....	18
Geese, Western, per lb.....	12
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	10
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	60
Pigeons, per pair.....	20

GAME.

Plover, golden, frozen, per dozen.....	4.50 @ 4.75
Plover, black, frozen, per dozen.....	3.50 @ 3.75
Plover, grass, frozen, per dozen.....	3.50 @ 3.75

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	22.50 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	26.00 @ 25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, c. o. f. New York.....	2.85
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.47 1/2
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12 @ 13 per cent, ammonium.....	2.85
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.45 @ 2.50 and 10c
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York, 10.00 @ 11.00	
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered New York.....	2.95 and 10c
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, delivered New York.....	2.75 @ 3.55
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.05 @ 3.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs. spot.....	5.50 @ 5.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.25 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c. ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (40 @ 49 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.	1.16 1/2 @ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18 1/2 @ 2.27
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.	3.50 @ 4.00

FISHER & COMPANY

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

Tallow, Horns, Oils, Stearines, Bones, Casings, Fertilizer Material, Arachide

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 4.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle first three days this week 59,796, against 50,837 same period last week. The daily arrivals were Monday 25,327, Tuesday 10,469, Wednesday (estimated) 24,000. The run has included nearly 20,000 Westerns, which is double the number that arrived here the first three days of last week. There has been a general decline of 10@15c. all along the line from the top grades of beef steers down to the low grade cows and including feeders. A top of \$7.25 was reached Monday for one load of mixed Herefords and Shorthorns averaging 1,581 lbs. The market Monday was quite brisk, and the fact that it was Labor Day and the packinghouses were closed did not interfere with the trading in the cattle pens. Local buyers bought freely for Tuesday's killing, and the Eastern shippers and exporters bought the same as usual. The market session was short and business was practically over by noon, sales ranging from steady to 10c. higher, but any improvement that was noted Monday has melted away under the liberal runs the past two days. To-day's prices were mostly 15c. lower than Monday. The top was \$7.20 for one load averaging 1,494 lbs. There were a few sales at \$7@7.15, but most of the fat shipping steers sold at \$6.50@6.75. A good class at \$6@6.40. Local killers bought a good kind of medium native steers at \$5.75@6.25, and there was a long list of common to medium short fed steers at \$5@5.50, inferior little killers down to \$4.50. Shippers bought freely but the export demand was light. Common native steers were hard to sell owing to heavy receipts of range cattle, for which the buyers seem to have a preference.

Receipts of native butcher stock have been moderate all week, but there has been large arrivals of Western cows. These have met with best favor from buyers and native cow stuff is 10@15c. lower this week. Some good fat cows and heifers sold at \$4.25@5, but the bulk of the medium grades sold to-day at \$3.25@3.75. Canners and cutters are slow sellers at \$1.60@3. Bulls sold slowly at \$2.40@3.15 for bologna and fat bulls at \$4.25@4.75. Veal calves were active under light receipts, with good grades at \$7.50@7.75 and \$8 for tops. Medium \$6@7, and common \$3@4.50.

About 8,500 range cattle arrived Wednesday. It was the heaviest day's run of the season and makes 19,500 arrivals for first three days this week. The market Monday was strong to 10c. higher and a top of \$6 was reached for 53 head out of the D. J. Hogan shipment averaging 1,377 lbs. Other steers in the same shipment sold at \$5.40 averaging 1,293 lbs. The cows brought \$3.75 and a load of 1,215 lb. heifers at \$4.75. Some good Montana reached \$5.60 to-day, and sales were generally 15@20c. lower than Monday, owing to the liberal receipts. The arrivals thus far this week are about double the same period last week and advices indicate largely increased receipts from now on and until the close of the shipping season. The whole list is still commanding good prices.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs for the first half of this week show almost 12,000 increase over same period last week. Monday's run, 39,723, was in excess of general expectations. Quality much improved, and as the shipping demand was very light our local packers took the situation in hand and succeeded in forcing a decline of about 10c. per cwt. on an average. Best light made \$6.55, mediums and butchers \$6.10@6.35, according to weights, mixed packing grades \$5.75@5.90, feeling very weak late, almost 8,000 remaining in the pens unsold at the closing of the market. Tuesday's receipts 13,024. Shippers and speculators took on a few choice light at \$6.50@6.55, local packers securing their assorted lots at \$6.40@6.45. Large operators were very indifferent, trading slow on common to fair grades; prices barely

steady with weakness very much in evidence at the finish, 7,286 hogs going over unsold. Wednesday's receipts estimated 23,000. Packers still bearish; shipping demand very moderate; general market 5@10c. lower; finish unchanged still almost 7,000 hogs remain unsold, many of which are being held by owners hoping for improved prices. There is much uncertainty regarding the movement during the immediate future. Packers act decidedly bearish and are ready to take advantage of increased receipts. Demand from Eastern sources very light at present, but should improve soon, which will give more competition to the trade. Quotations: Choice heavy shipping, 250@300 lbs., \$5.90@6; light butchers, 180@230 lbs., \$6.10@6.30; light mixed, 200@230 lbs., \$5.90@6.20; choice light, 150@180 lbs., \$6.35@6.45; mixed packing, 240@280 lbs., \$5.65@5.80; heavy packing, 300@400 lbs., \$5.50@5.70; rough packers in small lots, \$5@5.40; stags, \$4.75@5.25; boars, \$2.50@3.25; choice pigs under 100 lbs., \$5.25@5.50; choice pigs, 110@135 lbs., \$5.75@6.25; common and undesirable lots, \$3@4.

SHEEP.—To-day's estimate of 22,000 sheep and lambs places the aggregate for first half present week at 61,000, with supply of native stock very much lighter than last week. Sheep show no material change in values as compared with last week. Lambs, however, have shown more strength on killing account, being fully 25c. higher. With more liberal supply of feeding lambs at hand prices have declined 15@25c., and breeding stock still selling at former high level. Native wethers are still in unlimited supply and quotable from \$5.60@5.90. Quotations: Native ewes, handy weights, \$5.35@5.65; heavy ewes, \$5.15@5.30; plainish and medium ewes, \$4.75@5.10; yearling wethers, \$6@6.25; yearling ewes on breeding account, \$6.50@6.75; good to choice handy weight good aged breeding ewes, \$5.75@6.40. Native lambs are not coming choice, and very few selling above \$6.75, and yet strictly good to choice ewe and wether native lambs, if here, would bring \$7@7.25, but buck lambs are going mostly from \$5.75@6.50, and culs \$4@5.50. Range wethers are scarce article on our market at present, and while strictly choice are quotable as high as \$5.85. Fair to medium grades, \$5.50@5.65; feeders, \$5.25@5.35; yearling wethers from range going to killers, \$5.75@6.10; feeders from range going to killers, \$5.75@5.90; good to choice range ewes to killers, \$5.15@5.35; fair grades, \$4.50@5.10; breeding grades, as to weight age and quality, \$5@6.10; good to best range fat lambs, \$7.25@7.55; mediums, \$7@7.30; feeders, \$6.75@7.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Sept. 3. Heavy supplies of cattle are coming this week, 23,000 yesterday and 18,000 to-day. The market is a little lower on medium to common killing steers, but the stuff and stock cattle are holding steady with a strong demand. Packers attempted to secure concessions yesterday account of the big run, but there were enough orders from outside sources to hold the market steady on desirable killing cattle. To-day there is no effort to depress prices except on medium to common Western killing steers. The show cattle from Greenwood County, Kansas, received a bid of \$7.25 here last Tuesday, but were forwarded to Chicago by the owner, where the best bid received yesterday was \$7.25, the owner holding them for to-day's market. Top price here to-day is \$6.75, although prime steers would bring around \$7, bulk of sales of fed steers downwards to \$6, grass steers from \$4.85@5.50. Cows and heifers are meeting a strong demand all along; bulk of grass cows, \$2.80@3.50; heifers, \$3.25@4.25; fed cows up to \$4.35; heifers up to \$5.50; bulls, \$2.25@3.25; calves, \$4@7. Country demand is sufficient to keep prices steady this week; native feeders mainly at

\$4.65@5.25, one lot of 1,200 lbs. feeders yesterday at \$5.40, some Western feeders at \$4.70, stock steers \$3.25@4.75, stock cows and heifers \$2.50@3.25, stock calves up to \$4.75.

Hog receipts are small for the season, and continue below this period a year ago; 9,000 here to-day; top, \$6.30; bulk, \$5.95@6.20. Packers are not very anxious for hogs, yet local prices are above other river markets, because of the larger number of buyers here. Chicago bulk of sales to packers to-day ranged from \$5.70@5.85, considerably below the range here, although the top there paid for assorted light hogs was 15c. above our top, paid for full loads. Numerous shipping orders for light hogs here help out the market considerably.

A moderate supply of sheep and lambs has arrived this week, 6,500 here to-day, including a few bands of range sheep, mostly wethers. The market is steady; wethers worth up to \$5.75, ewes \$5.50, yearlings \$6.15, lambs at \$6.65@7.25. Limited numbers of stock and feeding grades are available at prices somewhat below the price of mutton grades, and offerings of this class will increase rapidly during the present month.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 3.

Very moderate supplies of cattle arrived to-day, but the supply ran largely to natives, there being a very small offering of rangers. The market was in comparatively active condition and trade was lively on all classes of stock. Steers sold fully steady to strong, with a very well fattened class of corn-fed Westerns heavily branded selling up to \$6.75, and bulk of the decent to good killing steers \$5.75@6.40. Common kinds of light killers ranged from \$5.50 down. The few range cattle here sold quickly at good strong prices. Good demand prevailed for all classes of she stock with prices steady to firm. Strictly prime heifers sold up to \$5.50 and a fat cow or two on fancy order made \$5, but the bulk of stock sells below \$4, and any quotations above that figure are apt to be misleading. Calf market showed a good strong turn, and top veals sold up to \$6.75. There was lively demand for all stocker and feeder cattle on offer, with heavy feeders selling steady and good yearlings strong to a shade higher.

The market for hogs continues in nervous condition, but has rather a strong undertone to it. Prices to-day were mostly 5c. higher, but with the finish showing a turn to weakness and about all of the earlier advance lost. There is nothing to indicate any dearth of hogs in the country and any permanent change from the present basis of prices is more apt to be lower than higher. Bulk of hogs to-day sold at \$5.90@6.10 with tops making \$6.25.

Sheep and lamb receipts are not running heavy in the total at leading markets, although there is a thoroughly liberal supply coming to this point this week. Lambs are a point or two higher and feeder grades are strong. Fat sheep are holding about steady. A big string of Western lambs taken out for feeders to-day at \$6.90.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Sept. 3.

The market for corn-fed cattle has shown comparatively little change for some time past; in fact, supplies of fed cattle have been so small as to make comparisons from day to day difficult if not impossible. Western rangers have constituted the bulk of the arrivals for two or three weeks, and these have been made up largely of cows and heifers and stockers and feeders. The demand for grass beef has been increasing of late and prices advanced 10@15c. last week, while there was an advance of fully 25c. in cows and heifers. Part of this advance has been lost this week, but the market for good killing stock is still in very satisfactory

shape. Choice native cattle sold up to \$7, and choice Western rangers up to \$5.65 within the past day or two. The bulk of the Western range beefs are selling around \$4.40@5.15. Choice range heifers sell as high as \$4.50@4.60, but the bulk of the grass cows are selling around \$3@3.75, with oaners and cutters at \$2.25@2.85. About 9,000 head of stocker and feeder cattle were shipped to the country last week, the bulk of them going to Iowa. Prices have been working lower and are now off fully 25c. on an average as compared with the best time. The range is from \$2.75 to \$5.25, with trading largely around \$3.75@4.50.

Prices for hogs have been fluctuating quite a little from day to day, but in the main are very little different from a week ago, nor has there been any radical change in the general conditions surrounding the trade. As has been the case for some time past, the range has been wide, with choice lights at the top and rough packing grades at the bottom of the list. Receipts have been about up to the average in both quantity and quality, and a good clearance is the rule every day. There were some 9,000 head here to-day and the market was slightly lower. Tops brought \$6.10, as against \$6.15 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was around \$5.55@5.75, as against \$5.60@5.80 a week ago.

Sheep supplies are getting heavier right along, and while the packers are rather bearish and have succeeded in forcing prices down on the mutton grades the demand from feeder buyers is the best ever and prices for anything of this kind have been firmly held. Last week 35,716 head of feeder sheep and lambs were sent from this point, mostly to Iowa and Nebraska. Quotations on good to choice killers: Lambs, \$6.75@7.15; yearling wethers, \$5.75@6; wethers, \$5.10@5.40; ewes, \$4.75@5.25. Quotations on feeders: Lambs, \$6.50@6.90; yearlings, \$5.50@5.90; wethers, \$4.85@5.25; ewes, \$4@4.65; yearling breeding ewes, \$6@6.50; aged breeding ewes, \$5@5.50.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPT. 2, 1907.

	Beefs.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,713	2	1,875	27,510	10,378
Sixtieth street	1,625	40	4,555	3,344	
Fortieth street					14,171
Lehigh Valley	5,240	—	200	5,115	—
Weehawken	20	—			
Scattering	—	62	145	54	4,450
Totals	10,598	104	6,775	36,023	28,999
Totals last week	12,671	124	6,244	48,047	32,667

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Qrs. of Beef.
Schwarzchild & Ss. Ss. Cevic	425	—
Schwarzchild & Ss. Ss. Minneapolis	400	800
Schwarzchild & Ss. Ss. St. Andrew	275	—
Schwarzchild & Ss. Ss. St. Paul	—	1,300
Schwarzchild & Ss. Ss. Idaho	100	—
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Cevic	400	—
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Minneapolis	400	—
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. St. Andrew	400	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cevic	—	3,500
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Arable	—	1,200
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic	—	2,200
Morris Beef Co., Ss. St. Paul	—	1,100
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic	—	2,200
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Arable	—	1,300
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Paul	—	1,400
W. Daniels, Ss. Bermudian	20	—
Total exports	2,420	15,000
Total exports last week	1,662	13,725

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO SEPTEMBER 2, 1907.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Live Beef.
New York	2,420	—	15,000
Boston	2,400	663	9,533
Baltimore	1,049	—	—
Philadelphia	628	—	2,100
Montreal	3,010	—	—
Exports to:			
London	2,995	—	12,504
Liverpool	6,198	663	14,129
Antwerp	200	—	—
Hull	100	74	—
Bermuda and West Indies	20	—	—
Totals to all ports	9,513	663	26,633
Totals to all ports last week	8,236	413	23,631

Bargains in machinery and equipment may be picked up by watching page 48.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending August 31:

CATTLE.

Chicago	32,764
Omaha	14,564
Kansas City	31,328
St. Joseph	14,697
Cudahy	536
Sious City	2,279
Wichita	345
New York & Jersey City	8,282
Fort Worth	20,058
Detroit	1,410

HOGS.

Chicago	91,947
Omaha	36,144
Kansas City	29,500
St. Joseph	34,723
Cudahy	6,737
Sious City	18,125
Ottumwa	7,894
Cedar Rapids	9,020
Wichita	2,814
Bloomington	1,024
New York & Jersey City	28,999
Fort Worth	1,484
Detroit	3,371

SHEEP.

Chicago	66,362
Omaha	22,902
Kansas City	16,745
St. Joseph	15,014
Cudahy	389
Sious City	230
New York & Jersey City	36,023
Fort Worth	488
Detroit	3,506

GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKETS, SEPTEMBER 6.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 15,000; 5@10c. higher; \$5.50@6.55.

KANSAS CITY.—No report received.

OMAHA.—No report received.

INDIANAPOLIS.—No report received.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 3,400; 5@10c. higher; \$6.40@7.

CLEVELAND.—No report received.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$0.10@0.15; city steam, \$8.75; refined, Continent, tcs., \$9.60; do., South America, tcs., \$10.10; kegs at \$11.50; compound, \$8.62@8.87½.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Sept. 6.—Beef, extra India mess, 92s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 82s. 6d.; shoulders, 33s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 50s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 50s. 6d.; do. short ribs, 53s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 52s. 6d.; do, 45@50 lbs., 50s.; backs, 44s. 6d.; bellies, 51s. 6d. Tallow, 31s. Turpentine, 40s. 6d. Rosin, common, 10s. 7½d. Lard, spot, fine Western, 45s.; American refined, pails, 45s. 3d. Cheese, white, Canadian, new, 56s. 6d.; old 65s.; do. colored, 57s. 6d. for new and 67s. for old. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 45½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 35s. 1½d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 28s. 5d. Linseed (London), La Plata, September and October at 43s. 10½d.; Calcutta, September and October, 44s. Linseed oil (London), 24s. 3d. Petroleum, refined (London), 6½d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

We have had a good business in oleo oil during the past week and the market is, if anything, a little stronger than last week. Stocks of oleo oil, both here and abroad, are not very large because the production is much less than usual owing to the troubles which the packers are having with their employees. Butter markets in Europe are still in an unsatisfactory condition; stocks very heavy, especially of the lower grades. Neutral lard is quiet and very little business has been done this week as prices asked from this side are far above buyers' views.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

World's visible lard supply, 334,650 tcs., against 374,442 tcs. Aug. 1 and 280,148 tcs. Sept. 1, 1906. Decrease in August, 1907, 39-

792 tcs., and decrease in August, 1906, 18,047 tcs. The hog products markets were a trifle easier with the grain prices on better crop weather. The hog markets were at improved prices.

Cottonseed Oil.

The Hull (England) market has declined further 9d., making the decline there for the week 1s. 3d., and the quotation now 28s. 3d., showing that the "short" interest is well eliminated. The New York market opened to-day barely steady. Sales 200 bbls. prime yellow, September at 53c.; 100 bbls. December at 41½c. Early "call" prices for prime yellow, September at 52½@53½c.; October at 50½@51½c.; November at 44½@44½c.; December at 41½@41½c.; January at 40½@41c.; March at 40½@41½c. Immediately after the "call" an easier market all around, with a good deal of switching of contracts. Sales of 200 bbls. prime yellow, September at 53c.; 300 bbls. November at 44½c.; 1,000 bbls. October at 51c.; 100 bbls. December at 41½c.

Tallow.

Market quiet, steady, and as in our review New York city in hds. at 6½c. bid. Sale of 100 hds. direct from melters' hands to Liverpool at equal to better than 6½c., possibly 6¾c.

Oleo Stearine.

Quiet at 8½c. bid and 8½c. asked in New York, and at 8½c. in Chicago. Sales 100,000 pounds in New York at 8½c.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspergen & Co.)

New York, Sept. 5.—The market has had quite an advance during the past week, especially for the new crop options, which are now selling at about 2c. over last week's price. The nearby deliveries are only about 1c. higher. The reason for the new crop advance has been the continued heavy buying of these deliveries by European consumers. Offerings of crude oil are yet very small indeed, and the disturbances effecting telegraphing make them smaller still. There is nothing just now to cause any heavy price fluctuations and we rather look for a steady market for some time to come. We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, September, 53½c.; October, 51c.; November, 44½c.; December, 41½c.; January, 40c.; March, 41½c.; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 58c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 58c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 29s.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Sept. 5.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 8c. per lb.; talc at 1½@1½c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9@10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.35 per 100 lbs., bbls., 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 5½@5½c. per lb., according to test; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent. at 6½@6½c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks, 6½c., and in barrels 7½c. per lb.; green olive oil 75c., and yellow 75@80c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6½@6½c. per lb.; saponified red oil, 6½c. per lb., and elaine oil, 48c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 8½@8½c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 9½@9½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 56c. per gal.; corn oil, 6c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hds., 6½c. per lb.; edible tallow in tierces, 7½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 8½@8½c. per lb.; house grease, 6@6½c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 6@6½c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@6c. per lb.; light bone grease, 6½@6½c. per lb.

Retail Section

MEAT LICENSE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia grocers and other dealers who handle meats and meat products are in trouble with the city authorities over the new city meat inspection law which is now in force. It requires every handler of meat, poultry, fish, game, etc., to take out a license for each store occupied and to comply with all Board of Health requirements.

The chief of the health bureau takes the view that grocers selling canned meats, provisions, dried beef, etc., come under the law. The grocers object to this, claiming that only fresh meats are meant. They want to be allowed to compete with meat dealers in the sale of cured and canned meats, mince meat, etc., and yet do not want to put themselves under the regulations or pay a license fee.

The text of the law will be of interest to all butchers. It reads in full as follows:

An act to provide for the licensing and regulating of slaughter houses, shops, wagons and places where meats, poultry, fish, game and shell-fish are prepared for use as food or stored or exposed for sale in cities of the first class in this Commonwealth, and providing penalties for any violation of any regulation governing the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That no place, building or part of any building, or any wagon in cities of the first class in this Commonwealth shall be used for the slaughter of animals or poultry or for the storage or preparation or exposure for sale of meats, fish, game or shell-fish without first obtaining a license from the Bureau of Health.

Sec. 2. A license permitting the use of premises, buildings or parts of buildings or wagons for the slaughtering of animals and poultry and dressing the same or for the storage, sale or preparation for sale of meats, poultry, fish, game or shell-fish may be granted to any person, firm or body corporate in cities of the first class by the Bureau of Health upon application for such license, provided that the premises, buildings or parts of buildings or wagons to be used for the purposes specified conform to the regulations established by the Board of Health. Further provided, that a separate license shall be issued for each place used for the purpose herein specified.

Sec. 3. The Board of Health in cities of the first class is hereby empowered to enact rules and regulations governing the conditions under which animals or poultry may be slaughtered and dressed or meats, poultry, fish, game and shell-fish may be prepared for use as food or stored or exposed for sale. Such rules and regulations shall provide for the proper sanitary equipment of the buildings or parts of buildings or premises so used, and also for the cleanly and sanitary maintenance and conduct of such establishments or wagons used.

Sec. 4. Licenses when issued shall be valid for not more than one year; shall not be transferable either as to the person or place, and may be revoked at any time by the Board of Health for failure to comply with the rules and regulations established by the Board of Health.

It shall be the duty of every licensee to post and keep posted a printed copy of this act and of the license granted under it in the place for which the license is granted and where the said license is granted for the use of any building or part of building; said posting shall be in the principal and most public

room of said building or part of building. A fee of \$1 shall be paid to the Bureau of Health for said license.

Sec. 5. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act or refuses to comply with any of the requirements or regulations of the Board of Health made in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100.

Sec. 6. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

GETTING RESULTS FROM EMPLOYEES.

Every salary you pay out should increase your net income. If it does not, you should either discharge the employee and get another one, or else do away with the position entirely. Every employee should bring you more than he costs, or he hangs as a dead weight on the business. In many cases employees fail to make this showing, not from any fault of their own, but from lack of proper management.

Of course, it is in many cases impossible to trace results to a single employee, but the test comes when the work of the entire force is considered. Many times an employee may not be earning up to his capacity, but at the same time his employment may be the cause of another employee greatly increasing his value to the business, and thus the two show a good profit on their cost.

One manager has adopted the following plan to assist in getting the best results from the working force. Wherever he goes he carries with him a small memorandum book which is divided off into departments giving spaces of time. The first department is for "15 Minute Jobs," the next for "30 Minute Jobs," and so on up to "Day Jobs," and whenever he notices something which must be done, he estimates the length of time it will take, and puts it down in his little book under that time heading. Then when he finds an employee who will be out of work for about that number of minutes he gives him this job, and the work is all done without extra cost.

He has discovered that in this way everything about his place can be kept right up to the minute and with fewer men than was formerly thought possible, and still his men are not rushed. One job is always well done before another one is taken up, but while there is no rush, there is always another job to turn to and everyone is busy all the time.

BUTCHERS AND SUNDAY CLOSING.

The retail butchers and grocers' association of Dayton, O., has asked the police of that city to enforce the city ordinances against Sunday selling by butchers and grocers. Members of the association close on Sunday, and they think others should be made to do the same. The association will keep up its fight until it closes every shop.

TO GET THE BEST HELP.

Want a good man for the shop? Try an inch on page 48.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The meat and grocery store of L. Salter at Passaic, N. J., has been damaged by fire.

H. N. Wilson & Company have opened a new meat market at Passaic, N. J., to be known as the palace market.

C. M. Bledsoe will conduct the meat market at Cowan, Tenn., formerly run by the Uttermochlen Company.

William Dice, a meat dealer of Galion, O., died last week after a lingering illness.

The death is reported of George Weissenstein, a retired meat dealer of Long Island City, N. Y.

Bennett & Horton have succeeded Beaver & Bennett in the grocery and meat business at Elwood, Neb.

George Johnson has opened a new meat market at Rushville, Neb.

J. Cunningham has been succeeded in the meat business at Wood River, Neb., by Cunningham Bros.

A. H. Hale has sold out his meat business at Central City, Neb., to H. C. Temple.

H. Pattison has admitted a partner in his butcher shop at Gering, Neb., and the firm is now Pattison & Williams.

A. Templar has sold out his meat market at Hubbel, Neb., to McKinney Brothers.

J. Smith has purchased the butcher shop of C. Graham at Panama, Neb.

Dorn Brothers have sold out their meat market at Spokane, Wash., to Jos. Reedy.

The meat market of H. J. Rand & Company at Toppenish, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

C. E. Barnes has purchased the stock of meats, etc., at Caldwell, Ida., of the Sloan-Merett Company.

Wilson & Gorman have sold out their meat market at Ashton, Ida., to Stephens & Miller.

Gorman & Clay are opening up a new meat market at Moore, Mont.

Sam Binder & Company have sold out their butcher shop at Butte, Mont., to A. Hamen.

R. F. Doswald has been succeeded in the meat business at Great Falls, Mont., by Doswald, Foster & Beachley.

Harris & Graves have sold out their meat market at Enterprise, Ore., to Prince & Homan.

D. B. Kennedy has sold out his meat business at Belgrade, Mont., to Yates & White.

J. D. Bader has purchased the meat business of Beggs Brothers at Newark, O.

The Amidon Market, of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital to deal in meats, poultry, groceries, etc. Jacob Leicht and Annie Leicht, of 2296 Broadway, New York, and Emil Frank of Neck Road, Coney Island.

J. G. Winburn has sold his interest in the meat business of Alleman & Winburn at Winston, Mo., to his partner, C. Alleman.

Thompson & Evans have purchased the meat market of I. P. Henry at Gallatin, Mo.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Charles Mallender, a meat dealer of Bloomington, Ill. He places his liabilities at \$1,500 with no assets.

BUTCHER SHOPS IN TURKEY.

Turkish butcher shops are far from providing the sanitary conditions which in other countries are considered essential to such establishments, according to a report by Consul E. L. Harris. He says:

"With few exceptions the shops are small, dingy, and badly ventilated, with hooks on the street front on which the meat is hung up, a prey to flies and wasps and a temptation to the usual army of dogs and cats found in Turkish towns. There is, however, a perceptible tendency toward improvement, which is gradually creating a demand for up-to-date butcher shop appliances. Of these, the first in consideration is undoubtedly the refrigerator. During the summer months the temperature in this locality ranges steadily between 90 and 100° F., so that it is practically impossible to store meat for several days without having recourse to ice chests.

"At present, nearly all butchered meat is disposed of for immediate consumption, which accounts for the general toughness of Smyrna beef. Contrary, however, to the practice in other Turkish towns, the meat is not peddled out through the streets of the city on horseback, on a table fastened on the horse's back like a saddle, with joints of meat on either side.

"Refrigerators for the Levant trade should be of medium size and of moderate cost. They should also be so constructed as to allow knock-down shipment, which would contribute in a large degree to keep low the cost of the goods.

"In the line of butchers' appliances, I should mention meat-chopping machines as an instance of the keenness of European manufacturers to imitate American wares. Not many years ago, practically all such machines were imported from the United States. Now there are hardly 50 meat choppers of American make among the 3,000 machines imported annually in Smyrna from Germany.

"There is also an opportunity for pork butchers' supplies, such as lard presses and sausage-stuffing machines. The consumption of pork preparations, which formerly was insignificant, is now very large and increases every year. Most of the preparations heretofore imported are now being made in Smyrna with rather primitive appliances, which could readily be supplanted by the improved devices used in America. American manufacturers of these lines would do well to turn their attention to the possibilities of this market and take pains to secure a reasonable share of the trade."

COST MONEY NOT TO PARADE.

Members of the local union of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters at Syracuse, N. Y., who did not appear in uniform and take part in the recent Labor Day parade were fined \$2 each by the union. The organization had over a hundred men in line.

BUTCHERS MUST HAVE SCREENS.

The city meat inspector at Wilmington, Del., proposes next year to begin enforcing a regulation compelling all butchers and sausage makers to fully screen all doors and windows of their places of business to keep out flies and other insects.

RETAILERS AND LOST TIME.

Are you really busy all day long, or do you just think you are? Judging from past experience the writer believes that the average retailer in the small town wastes at least a quarter of his time. He not only wastes the time, but is at the same time firmly convinced that he is the busiest man in the town and does not have half enough time to take care of his business right.

The average retailer will not only waste a great deal of time between jobs in the store, but he will even go outside and play croquet, pitch horse shoes, or waste an hour or two in some other occupation while he has work to do inside which, if properly cared for, will increase his profits considerably in the course of a year.

A great many retailers fail to realize that their time is worth money, and that every minute they take from their business they are cheating that business out of. They are not accustomed to put a price on their own time, even though most of them draw a certain salary from their business each month.

One retailer recently brought himself to realize the value of his own time by charging himself up with every minute thus wasted, at the same rate he allowed himself as salary. It was a great surprise to him the way his salary was thus reduced, and any retailer who will honestly follow up such a plan for a month will see where there is a leak in his business at a very vital point, and once such a leak is found, he is no merchant if he does not stop it.

DISTILLED GREASES AND LEATHER.

Distilled grease stearine as known to the currier is a solid fat varying in color from white to dark brown, and possesses melting points and degrees of hardness which depend upon the source and conditions of manufacture. Lewkowitsch, a well-known authority, has stated that it may be distinguished from commercial stearic acid from other sources by the absence of marked crystalline structure, by its high iodine value, and by its strong isoochosterol reaction. The odor is also very characteristic; it has besides a higher acid value than tallow, is devoid of glycerides and has a low gravity of about 0.836 at 100 deg. C.

Greases which have been recovered from wool-fats have given splendid results in leather stuffing. It has long been known that Australian and South American wools yield in the wash liquors a fat of a crude character, which on separation produces various valuable leather dressing specialties. Where alkali only is used in the washing, the grease obtained would be called wool-grease, while that washed with soap, or soap and alkali would give as well the fatty acids formed by the decomposition of the soap. The latter is, however, of small proportion, and is practically wool-grease.

In some places, however, this grease is precipitated from the wash liquors by the action of vitriol, the crude precipitate containing various impurities. After the acid liquor has been disposed of, the mass is pressed by hydraulic means in canvas bags, and the exuding grease collected, the remaining solid matter being sold as fertilizer. The fatty product known as brown grease is used for purposes where a high standard of purity is

not necessary, as it contains from 20 to 30 per cent. of free fatty acid, 2 to 4 per cent. of water, the remainder being a neutral fat made up of fatty alcohols and acids.

As the outcome of experience it was found a purer product was required by the currier, and the brown grease is now separated, and the various products sold under other names, for the special requirements of the leather trade. An outline of the process states that by means of alcoholic soda the grease is partially saponified, so that the whole of the free fatty acids, and part of the combined fatty acids, are converted into soap. The residual neutral fats and the liberated fatty alcohols are separated from the soap solution, subsequently treated, and are in this state of great value for stuffing the heavier kinds of leather, such as upper leather for military boots, etc. A substitute for degras is also obtained by saponifying the brown grease with alcoholic soda.

Distilled brown grease is composed of about 60 per cent. free fatty acids and 40 per cent. of unsaponified fat, which has been converted during distillation into an animal hydrocarbon oil. This is again separated from the soap solution, and is considered to be an excellent substitute for degras. All these fats emulsify readily and, in consequence, are eminently suited for a great variety of leather-dressing purposes; it is also claimed for them that the emulsion is of a far more permanent character than that gained by many other mixtures. In this country the recovered wool-fat is known as "English degras," and is greatly esteemed by curriers, as it possesses great weight-giving properties, is not liable to turn rancid, and is fairly cheap.

DIPPING AND DOCKING LIVESTOCK.

Dipping for external parasites on live stock is enforced by both state and national law. Sheep scab, a contagious parasitic skin disease, works greater ravages in the flocks of this country where not properly cared for. Wherever sheep thus diseased go they leave traces of the scab and cause its transmission to healthy sheep.

The severity of this trouble has resulted in requiring all sheep at the stock yards sold for feeders to be dipped under Government supervision before being shipped therefrom. Some of the States have also enacted laws requiring stock sheep to be dipped under shipping conditions before passing from the local yards. Laws also prohibit sheep coming from one State into another without being properly dipped and certified to. Numerous sheep dips are on the market, most of which contain a creosote or anthracene base.

Docking is more or less practised in all live stock buying for animals of certain kinds, and especially so in the more exacting city trade. All pregnant sows and also sows that have once had pigs but are not pregnant at sale are docked. Stags are also docked. For illustration pregnant sows are docked 4.0 and stags 80 pounds at some yards, while at others the sows 50 to 75 cents, and stags \$1.

CINCINNATI PROVISION EXPORT CO.

401 Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati
214 Produce Exchange, - New York

Exporters of Pork Products

Lard & Specialty

Correspondence Solicited

GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

Vice-president G. F. Sulzberger of the S. & S. Company was in New York this week on a brief business trip.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York for the week ending Aug. 31st averaged 8.27 cents per pound.

O. S. Bowman, office manager at the Kansas City plant of the S. & S. Company, was in New York this week on a visit, combining business and pleasure.

W. J. Hassler, assistant to general Eastern manager Christian of the Cudahy Packing Company, has returned from a vacation spent at Meadville, Pa.

General Manager G. J. Edwards, of Swift & Company's metropolitan district, is still enjoying an outing at Indian Lake. From the fish stories emanating from that locality Edwards must be landing some as big, as himself.

Frank Gulick, who has been manager of the poultry department of Adams Bros. Company's West Washington Market House, has taken a similar position with the Cincinnati Abattoir Company at its West Washington Market House.

W. J. Russell, manager of Swift & Company's wholesale market at Chicago, was in New York this week and later made a trip to New England. "Uncle Billy" is one of the most popular of the Western visitors to the metropolis.

S. Ershovsky & Brother have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000, to deal in cattle, meat, operate abattoirs, etc., in New York City. The incorporators are: F. W. Buermeyer, L. J. McGuldrick and E. Newman, Brooklyn.

L. Lowenstein, who conducts a retail store at 118th street and Lenox avenue, has bought the shop of Emil Hamburger at 98th street and Madison avenue. Hamburger will devote his entire attention to his store at Broadway and 137th street.

The Amidon Market has been incorporated to deal in meats, poultry, groceries, etc., in New York, with a capital stock stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are Jacob Leicht and Annie Leicht, 2296 Broadway, New York; Emil Frank, Neck Road, Coney Island.

The firm of Schnackenberg & Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$2,000 capital stock to deal in provisions by J. H. Schnackenberg, 449 Henry street; A. H. P. Schumin, 167 Baltic street, Brooklyn, and Frederick Phillipi, of Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

Wm. Friedman, the Madison avenue and 113th street butcher, returned last week from a summer in Europe, and was greeted at his shop by his friends with a surprise party

headed by two bands of music. Friedman went abroad for his health, and returns in fine shape.

END OF THE TEAMSTERS STRIKE.

This week saw the collapse of the strike of local packinghouse and meat teamsters. The meat concerns affected had been able to hire all the men they wanted to take the strikers places, and deliveries were made as usual, the only difference being the necessity of sending guards with each team to protect it from the attacks of the hoodlum element. Indeed, experience showed that deliveries were made in much less time with the new drivers.

That was one of the developments of the strike. It was discovered that the union drivers had been in the habit of killing time for several hours a day while out on their routes, and the saloons were located where they were accustomed to get together and rest while drawing pay from the packers. It was the quick return of the wagons driven by the non-union men that caused this discovery. The wholesalers were able to do at least one-third more hauling in the same time as with the old drivers.

Having got things to going again, the employers were not in any hurry to settle the strike. They took the position that the strikers had walked out; now they could stay out until they got ready to apply for work again under proper conditions. The employers had granted all the demands except that which abolished arbitration of differences. That they would not agree to, and it caused the strike.

The strikers tried to keep up a bold front, but they had run out of funds, and the weakness of their cause caused other unions to decline to aid them. Rent day came this week, and a man who made the rounds of several strikers homes said they had very little to eat in the house. These men would quickly have returned to work under the favorable terms proposed, but the union leaders held them out by threats and other means.

On Wednesday the union presented an offer of settlement to the employers' association. It was to the effect that the wages of the different classes of teamsters should remain as they were in the last year, that sixty-five hours should constitute a week's work, and that on January 1, 1908, a joint arbitration board should be formed of employers and employees to settle all minor disputes. The strikers evidently wanted to let themselves down easy, by agreeing to arbitration after January 1 next.

The employers replied with this ultimatum:

"Applications for work will be received and considered on the following basis:

"There will be no discrimination against or in favor of any applicant by reason of his membership in a labor union, when vacancies occur.

"The same conditions as to the kinds of work required shall prevail as have been in force for the past year in our respective houses.

"The employers' association has agreed that an average of 65 hours, actual time, constitute a fair week's work.

"Pay day and manner of paying to be left to the discretion of each house.

"We adhere at all times to the principle that any grievance which cannot be settled between employer and employee should be adjusted by arbitration."

The strikers held a meeting on Thursday night and rejected the terms of the Employers' Association as above stated. They demanded that the strikers should be taken back in a body. Meanwhile business is going on as usual.

FOUND SCALES ALL RIGHT.

In making the rounds of butcher shops and wholesale meat boxes in New York this week in company with city inspectors of weights and measures, a reporter for a local newspaper found very few cases where meat dealers did not have their scales in proper order. Practically the only violations he could find were among small butchers in the tenement districts of the East Side. Most retailers stood the rigid inspection without any fault being found.

Concerning the wholesalers he said: "Among the large wholesale butchers and packinghouses violations for defective scales are very rarely discovered. The scales in all of the large concerns are tested regularly by employees who understand weights and know how to thoroughly test them."

"While going through the Gansevoort Market yesterday I happened to see two of Chief Gerry's inspectors examining the scales of Swift & Company, at Tenth avenue and Thirteenth street, and paused to watch them at work. The three scales in Swift's Thirteenth street houses were in perfect order—not a fraction out of balance. Their two other houses, one adjoining and the other in the West Washington Market, showed similar results. Armour's, Nagle's, Morris & Company, the Indianapolis Abattoir Company and a score of other big dealers in both markets were visited and examined during the morning and afternoon, and only two scales in different houses failed to pass the tests. Each house had from three to four scales, so the inspection was a very satisfactory one to the bureau and to the dealers in the market."

SILZ NEEDS MORE ROOM.

Though A. Silz, the big poultry and game importer and dealer, less than a year ago opened his new six-story plant at Nos. 416-418 West 14th street, he has already found it too small for his trade. The plant is modern in every respect and contains the best facilities for handling and keeping all sorts of poultry and game. But the Silz trade has so enlarged that more space is found necessary. Arrangements have now been made to lease from the Astor estate the building adjoining, at No. 414 West 14th street, which is four stories in height. Mr. Silz will have this entirely remodelled and put in shape for his uses. This will give him what is probably the biggest plant of this sort in the city.

MIDDLEBROOK GOES TO ENGLAND.

Charles E. Middlebrook, who has been looking after Morris interests in St. Louis, has been appointed representative of the Morris concern in Great Britain. Mr. Middlebrook was at one time the company's agent at Liverpool.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the city of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending August 31, 1907, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 36,030 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,606 lbs.; Queens, 50 lbs.; total, 38,686 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 2,525 lbs.; Queens, 15 lbs.; total, 2,540 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 4,245 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,183 lbs.; Queens, 35 lbs.; total, 5,463 lbs.

JERSEY MEAT CUTTERS ORGANIZE.

Organization of a local union of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters was completed at Union Hill, N. J., last week, taking in Union Hill and West Hoboken meat cutters. The following officers were elected: Andrew Loefel, president; Henry M. Keller, vice-president; George Schmitt, recording secretary; Edward Sella, financial secretary; Joseph Fox, corresponding secretary; Sylvester Gallo, sergeant-at-arms; Ernest Dreher, treasurer; Caesar De Cesara, guide.

MORTGAGES, BILLS
OF SALEButcher, Fish and Oyster
Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Amlung, G., Hoe Ave. & Jennings; H. Brand. Cohen, L., Cruger Ave.; H. Brand. De Lucca, L., 230 E. 150th; H. Brand. Deutsch, A., 134 Ave. D; H. Brand. Davidson, S., 114 E. 119th; H. Brand. Friedman, L., 3387 3d Ave.; H. Brand. Feldman, A., 325 Stanton; H. Brand. Guglielino, G., 532 E. 13th; H. Brand. Greenberg, H., 387 Cherry; H. Brand. Grossnas, A., 309-311 E. 118th; H. Brand. Gerace, P., 334 E. 11th; H. Brand. Horn, A., 702 E. 5th; H. Brand. Kaschab, S., 102 E. 8th; H. Brand. Klein, H., 7 E. 116th; H. Brand. Kapp, S., 50 W. 100th; H. Brand. Kleiger, M., 303 E. 103d; J. Levy Co. Lehrer, G., 130 E. 104th; F. Lesser. Merlob, B., 128 Allen; H. Brand. Madoney, V., 288-90 E. 152d; J. Levy Co. Mashock, M., 339-41 E. 8th; H. Brand. Michele, A., 503 E. 11th; H. Brand. Oalstein, J., 427 E. 86th; H. Brand. Parish, R., 549 E. 11th; J. Levy Co. Parues, S., 103 W. 60th; H. Brand. Ross, Leo, 535 W. 178th; H. Brand. Stollo, A., 314 E. 33d; H. Brand. Stern, J., 1837 3d Ave.; H. Brand. Stassny & Mattes, 1280 3rd Ave.; Bressman & Kaplan. Speranza & Nasta, 226 E. 45th; F. Lesser. Saland, J., 140 E. 97th; H. Brand. Tartarowski & Pitzer, 75 E. 3rd; H. Brand. Wuzman, M., 64 1st; H. Brand.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Barras, Sigmund, 528 E. 11th; J. Levy. Bolson, Ben, 44 Nostrand Ave.; Julius Levy. Cohen, Harry, 323-25 Bedford Ave.; Levy Bros. Ecker, Joseph, 875 Utica Ave.; Maria Erick. Graeber, Martin, 5710 5th Ave.; A. Pleging. Haber, Isaac, 294 Sackman; Levy Bros. Kehnes, Joseph, 348 Ellery; J. Levy. Ledermann, Morris, 148 McKibben; Jos. Rosenberg. Levine, S., 335 Chester Ave.; J. Rosenberg. Nadelson, J., 155 Division Ave.; Levy Bros.

Pelegrino, Amato, 599 Liberty Ave.; J. Rosenberg. Rosenbloom, Ike, 1005-7 Myrtle Ave.; Levy Bros.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Chanes, Aaron, 214 Thatford Ave.; J. Chanes. Meyer, Conrad, D., 433 Halsey; Wm. Roth.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel
and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Hoxie, C. D., 280-2 Bowery; S. B. Kerr. Kohsick, W., 215 E. 95th; H. Schroeder. Vincenzo, A., 506 E. 13th; L. Gioachino. Bohender, G. P. 902 Amsterdam Ave.; E. R. Biehler. Cohen, S., 4 W. 18th; J. Adler. Candelores, G., 1385 3rd Ave.; F. Herzog. Handel, B., 190 Delancey; W. Lohman. Katz, B., 173 Greenwich; Y. Haber. Klein & Rassler, 616 5th; E. J. Schweitzer. Levy, A., 1421 Amsterdam Ave.; E. R. Biehler. Penteinrieder & Kraft, 127 Lenox Ave.; W. Kleeman & Co. Rapaport, S., 253 W. 116th; L. Mansbach. Richman, J., 484 6th Ave.; P. Wechsler.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Borre, P., 8 Carmine; D. Duetto. Bokshysky, P., 179 E. Broadway; S. Cohen. Helfer, H., 242-44 E. 10th; K. Ufland. Funick, S., 1485 Brook Ave.; M. Barashansky.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Boskoff, Benny, 1777 Green Ave.; E. Helwig. De Zon, Adolph, 1781 Broadway; F. H. Leggett & Co. Gerdes, Chas. H., 567 Rogers Ave.; P. H. Siebern. Hines, Frank, 5507 5th Ave.; A. Diedrecksen. Segel, Joseph, 63 New Lots Road; C. Pearlman. Kempler, M., 1124 Myrtle Ave.; E. R. Biehler. Muskowitz, Jos. & I. Steier, Surf Ave., near Henderson Walk; Samuel Dicker.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Duhl, Ethel, 101 N. 9th; Ed. Nalkman. Diaconakos, I., 124 Fulton; D. K. Maravillas. Granelli, F., 19 Maspeth Ave.; A. Granelli. Haerer, John G., 87 Truxton; C. Ossenfort.

HUMIDITY AND ITS CONTROL.

(Concluded from page 24.)

This will, of course, depend upon the desired range in temperature of the air between the inlet and outlet ducts. With a range of four degrees F. between inlet and outlet air two thousand cubic feet per minute should be circulated. When the figures are worked up to apply to a building the maximum tonnage should be calculated and the quantity of air determined, which quantity can be reduced in volume as the goods are cooled.

This is best accomplished by using a field control motor for power to drive the fan. By moving a little lever arm on the top of the controller, any variation in motor speed can be obtained without the waste due to speed control by armature regulation. Field control motors can be obtained with a 4 to 1 speed regulation, by means of which any speed between 400 and 1,600 r. p. m. can be obtained. During these speeds the full power of the motor is available for power purposes and practically nothing is consumed in the rheostat to be given off in the cooling room in the shape of heat.

As previously stated, every temperature of air has a fixed dewpoint. By what method to lower the percentage of moisture in air of a given temperature is one of the problems of the study of humidity.

Good results, it has been found, can be accomplished in two ways, by lowering the temperature of the air entering the rooms

and decreasing the volume driven and by placing calcium in the discharge air ducts.

Colder Air at Inlet.

The reasons for the first method in freeing the air of its moisture is as follows: Suppose we have a room whose wall leakage amounts to one ton in twenty-four hours and the desired temperature is 32 deg. F. Should we blow air in the room whose initial temperature is as near 32 deg. F. as is possible to get it and keep the room at the required temperature, then assuming a range of 40 degs. F., between inlet and outlet air, we will find that 2,000 cubic feet of air per minute will be the necessary circulation. The moisture contents of this air will be the dewpoint corresponding to the bunker temperature, a condition which is too moist for the proper keeping of food stuffs. Should a lower moisture content be desired a smaller quantity of air can be circulated through a range of six degrees between inlet and outlet air whose initial temperature is considerably lower than in the previous example and as a natural sequence with a correspondingly lower moisture content. The inlet air with such a system can be lowered and lowered until the circulation is too poor to absorb the moisture and foul gases from the stored articles.

Using Chloride of Calcium.

When the maximum dryness by this means is obtained, a further degree of dryness can only be reached by placing chloride of calcium in the discharge ducts. But there comes in a possibility of loss through carelessness, though it is questionable if, by natural means (and by natural means is meant the lowering of the inlet temperature) it is possible to produce a condition so dry that excessive shrinkage will result, nevertheless, when once calcium is added to this dry air, excessive shrinkage always follows unless watched with great care.

When fresh goods are put into cold storage and a wet condition exists in the cold storage room it is advisable to circulate as much air at as low a temperature as possible so that as large volume as possible of cool, dry air will enter the room. This larger volume in a dry state will absorb more and more of the room moisture until the excessive humidity is reduced to its normal state, when a smaller volume of air at a still lower temperature can be circulated.

Even when all is said concerning moisture absorbents, there are still volumes to be written on the subject of unconquered humidity. Carelessness or inattention of employees will often destroy the results of the careful planning of hours. But the more the subject is discussed, the nearer we will come to a solution which will satisfy demands. Perhaps some of the systems and contrivances described above, which are all in practical working use, will suggest remedies to the warehouse keeper who is now suffering from the dampness incidental to the season, and enable him to greatly improve the efficiency of his room without going to heavy expense.

HOW TO FEED FARM ANIMALS.

"Feeding Farm Animals," a practical guide and standard reference on the subject of feeding farm animals, by Prof. Thomas Shaw, late professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota, has been published by the Orange Judd Company, New York. Price \$2. Prof. Shaw has succeeded in giving in regular and orderly sequence and in language so simple that a child can understand it, the principles that govern the science and practice of feeding farm animals. This book is intended alike for the student of the agricultural college and the farmer. It is the first attempt of the kind that has ever been made. A hasty consideration of the plan and scope of the work will show its pre-eminently valuable character. It is divided into four well defined parts.

